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RE-ELECTION OF CHIANG 2,430 Votes To Chu Cheng's 269 Assembly Dispute Settled?

Nanking, Apr. 19.
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was this afternoon elected China's first Constitutional President by an overwhelming majority. The ballot was President Chiang 2,430 and Dr. Chu Cheng 269.

Contrary to previous Assembly sessions perfect order reigned this morning as delegates went about their task of voting for the President—drawing a circle around one of the two names on the voting slip and dropping it in a designated box. The announcement of the result by the Chairman, Chou Tsung-yoh, of Yunnan, was greeted with prolonged applause by the record attendance.

The Assembly will elect the Vice-President on Friday, at the conclusion of its four-week session.

Chiang Kai-shek was drafted as a presidential candidate early last week after he had publicly announced his disqualification to run for the nation's highest office.

Many Diplomats

Among the diplomats seen watching from front rows were the British Ambassador, Sir Ralph Stevenson, the United States Ambassador, Dr. John Leighton Stuart, the Canadian Ambassador, Judge T. C. Davis, the Czechoslovakian Ambassador, Mr. J. Lelak, the Brazilian Ambassador, Mr. S. Fenoaltea and the Iranian Charge d'Affaires, Mr. D. Ghadimi.

On learning of Chiang's election, Nanking citizens celebrated by hoisting national flags and letting off firecrackers.

Although today's result was no surprise—"being the will of the people"—some doubt as to the Generalissimo's stand since his announced determination to give up the presidential office has existed in the capital ever since.

The nominal leader of the Chinese Republic since the death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen in 1927, Chiang is now the first constitutional President and will hold office for six years.

As Generalissimo, Chiang led the Chinese people through eight years of war with Japan and everyone in Nationalist China has

Italian Elections

Rome, Apr. 19.
In each of Italy's 68 provinces, from 69 to 88 per cent of the electorate had gone to the polls by 10 p.m. last night (local time), the Ministry of the Interior announced today.

The Ministry gave the following percentages of votes already recorded in the provinces: 88% in Rome, Pavia and Siena; 86% in Mantua, Cremona and Reggio Emilia; 83% in Venice; 82% in Turin, 78% in Milan.

The lowest percentages were: Naples 70% and Trentino, South Italy, 69%—Reuter.

Secretary Was Told To Lie

Berlin, Apr. 18.
Mr. Robert Magidoff, the American radio reporter expelled from Russia, said, when he arrived in Berlin by air today, that he was sure his secretary had not denounced him as a spy on her own initiative.

"She was probably called in and told to look around and find something in my office that could be twisted into an incriminating charge," he said.

"She found letters from McGraw-Hill, the New York publishers for whom I wrote magazine pieces.

"They were routine letters which had come in through the open mail, and which I had made an effort to conceal."

"In all the 12 years I have lived and worked in Russia, I have never received a single communication pertaining to my work as a correspondent otherwise than through the open mail."

"I admit that, from the point of view of the Russians, taking into account the state of mind there, the letters from McGraw-Hill did touch on dangerous subjects. But in any other country, they would have been routine enquiries, which, in fact, McGraw-Hill had sent to correspondents all over the world."

"I had never tried to hide them. They were lying open in my files. I am sure the Russians had read them before they reached me."—Reuter.

Chinese Break Harbour Strike

Singapore, Apr. 18.
Nearly 1,700 Chinese—members of two unions which opposed yesterday's strike by 6,000 harbour workers for wage increases and better working conditions—today began loading and unloading 14 of the 18 vessels berthed in Singapore wharves.

Indian labourers attempted to stop Indians wishing to return to work, and the police arrested and charged one man with intimidation.

The strikers' demands were described as "frivolous" by Mr. P. A. T. Chimes, acting Chairman of the Harbour Board, who said the Board would not attempt a conciliation, but would offer the strikers the same pay and no "victimisation" if they returned to work.

He added that the strikers would have to give "reasonable discipline." The Board would welcome the cooperation of "healthy unionism."—Reuter.

DOCK SINKS AT SEA

New York, Apr. 18.
United States Coast Guard headquarters here reported today that a dry-dock being towed from Bermuda had been partly submerged 800 miles south-east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, and that 18 men were adrift in lifeboats.

According to a Jacksonville, Florida, report, 22 men took to the lifeboats but were rescued by the "Kevin Moran," which was towing the dry-dock. The dry-dock was reported to have sunk in the Atlantic.—Reuter.

PIRATES LET VICTIMS GO Released Because One Was Son Of A Noted Philanthropist

After being in captivity for four months, three of the six first-class passengers taken hostage by pirates who seized control of the 4,500-ton "Van Heutz" for more than 15 hours on December 14-15 last near Hong Kong, have been released without payment of ransom, the "China Mail" learned authoritatively last night.

The three are Tan Kit-cheong, son of the Singapore millionaire-philanthropist Tan Kah-kee; Pak Ki-po, Manager of the Swatow Municipal Bank; and Tan Cheng-seng, staff member of a local Chinese bank. Three others still held by the pirates are Parkson Chan, member of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Bureau at Swatow; K. P. Young, Manager of the Wing On Insurance Branch in Swatow; and Tan Keng-Piat, a colleague of Tan Cheng-seng, one of the released men.

The three released men were secretly landed in Hong Kong from a junk on April 11, relatives of Tan Kit-cheong told the "China Mail" last night.

All were run down in health and had lost considerable weight chiefly due to worry and non-nourishing food.

Tan Kit-cheong, after receiving medical care, left last Saturday for his home in Amoy, where he intends to recuperate. The other two have also left the Colony and are resting at their homes in the country.

Relatives told the "China Mail" that Tan Kah-kee's philanthropic reputation actually secured the release of his son.

At first the pirates were doubtful of Tan Kit-cheong's identity.

CATC On Survey Flight

Central Air Transport's C-46, which made a two-day survey of China's Amne Machin range of mountains without finding the mysterious peak reputed to be higher than Mount Everest, arrived in Hong Kong yesterday.

On board the plane were Central Air Transport's Vice-President (Operations), Mr. Moon Chin, who personally piloted the plane over the Amne Machin range, Vice-President (Traffic), H. C. Tang, Pilot, Steve Cheng and Engineer Y. Si.

After dropping the six Chinese and eight foreign correspondents and cameramen, who were flown over Amne Machin, at Hankow, Flier Moon Chin and the other officials flew to Canton.

The Central Air Transport group is at present making a survey flight covering Canton, Hong Kong, Swatow, Amoy, Tainan and Taipei before returning to Shanghai.

The group are remaining in the Colony for two days.

Washington, Apr. 18.
The retiring British Ambassador to America, Lord Liversidge, will present decorations to 78 members of the American Armed Forces on April 20 in a British Embassy ceremony. It was stated in Washington today.—Associated Press.

Man In Hurry Cause Of Train Wreck?

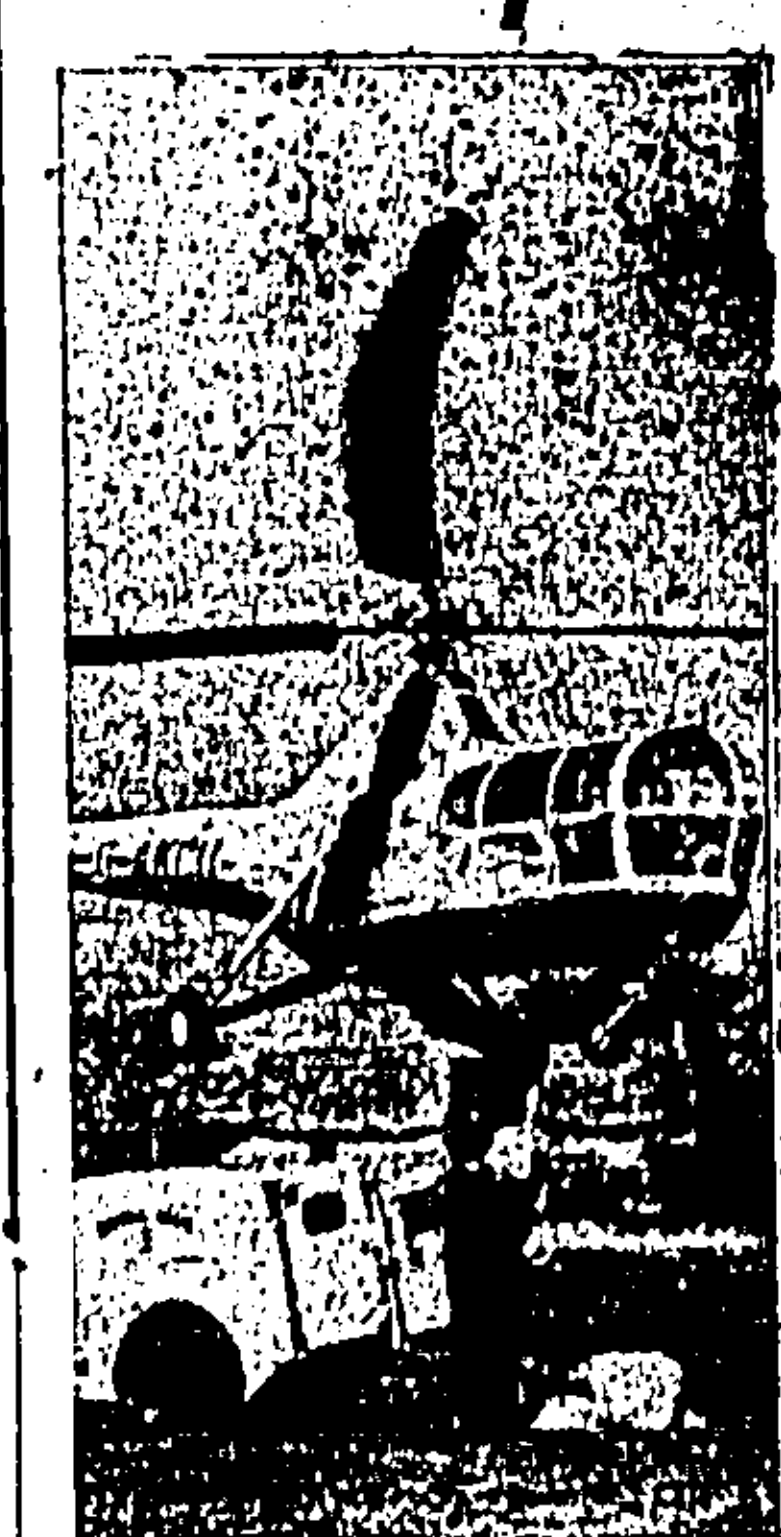
Crows, Apr. 18.
Police worked on a theory last night that a train passenger in a hurry to get home caused a wreck which killed 24 persons.

The smash, occurred early on Saturday at Winsford, near Crows, when somebody stopped an express by pulling the communication cord and a fast mail train struck it from behind.

One of the 34 injured died in hospital today.

One officer assigned to the investigation told reporters: "If anyone stopped the train to alight at Winsford instead of travelling the additional 10 miles to Crows, they would have saved themselves a whole night's wait at

PICTURE OF THE DAY Mails By Helicopter



Britain's G.P.O. is modernizing its methods as this picture shows. Taken at Yeovil it shows an experiment with a Westland-Sikorsky helicopter, landing and picking up mails on the verge of the town, at an appreciable saving in time.

"Precious" Freedom Of Press

New York, Apr. 19.
Lord Rothermere, Chairman of the London Newspaper Proprietors Association, told the Associated Press of America's centenary meeting here today that press freedom in Britain and America was "a precious inheritance, which it must be our constant care to guard."

Rothermere, publisher of the "Daily Mail" and associated newspapers, and a Director of Reuters, was the guest of honour at the celebration banquet of the press in the city.

The freedom of the press is nothing automatic, nor is it inherent in the nature of man or the human scheme. It is something that has been won only after long and sometimes bitter years of struggle and it will remain just so long as men are willing to fight, and it necessary die, in order to keep it," he said.

"The success and stability of the Associated Press, the maintenance of those principles for which it stands, are matters of vital importance, not only to the United States, but to the entire world. They are important and vital to all democratic nations who find in the strength and endurance of their free institutions the main hope of salvation, where freedom and the cause of truth are being so bitterly assailed."—Reuter.

On the other hand, it was not their policy to remove from either Communist arms, which might be legitimately regarded as necessary for defence on the British departure."—Reuter.

On the suggestion that Haganah should be "legalised," Mr. Attlee said that the Government could not see their way to recognition of this "independent and purely Jewish force" and he added that the Government did not regard it as conducive to peace in Palestine to permit stores of offensive arms in the possession of either community to be increased.

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PREMIER TURNS DOWN JEWISH SUGGESTION

London, Apr. 18.
Copies of letters exchanged between the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and Professor S. Brodetsky, President of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, were circulated to the Deputies at a meeting in London today.

Professor Brodetsky, in a letter dated March 10, asked the Government to urge upon the High Commissioner and the British military commander in Palestine that nothing should be done to hamper the work of the United Nations Palestine Commission; to do all in their power to bring about the apprehension and expulsion of armed Arabs who had invaded Palestine from neighbouring countries; to legalise Haganah, the Jewish defence force, to allow it to acquire arms, and to permit steps to be taken immediately leading to the establishment of a Jewish militia under the authority of the United Nations Commission.

Replying on March 20, Mr. Attlee spoke of Professor Brodetsky's reference to the entry of armed Arab bands across the frontiers of Palestine, stating that all possible steps were taken by the British forces to prevent such incursions.

Where it has been established that bands of Arab invaders have been permitted to assemble in neighbouring states and across the frontiers of Palestine, we have addressed vigorous protests to the states concerned."

Commenting that Transjordan, Iraq and Egypt relied on British supplies for the maintenance of their armed forces in a condition of readiness to meet any threat which might develop to their internal security or their frontiers, Mr. Attlee said: "We have no reason to suppose that the small and infrequent supply of arms to the regular forces of the states concerned have been, or are, likely to be put to improper use in Palestine."

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SUN FO'S REBUKE TO NANKING PROFESSORS

Nanking, Apr. 18.
Even if China surrenders to Communism, there is no guarantee there will be peace. A Red victory would mean a "despotic, one-party, Soviet Government in China."

The words are those of Dr. Sun Fo, Vice-President of China, in a rebuke to the group of Nanking professors who endorsed Chiang Kai-shek's renunciation of the Presidency, but who qualified their endorsement with the suggestion the fight against Communism should be abandoned.

Dr. Sun, whose past teachings have leaned to liberalism, and who cannot be labeled a reactionary in any sense, is nevertheless, an avowed enemy of Communism. "I would be similar to the present Republic of Outer Mongolia at first, then become an integral part of the USSR, and take all its orders from Moscow. There will be no independent Republic of China and personal freedom."

Addressing a recent meeting of the National Assembly, Dr. Sun continued:

"At All Costs
"What the nation wants now is a democratic Government and party politics that go with it. But none of this is compatible with Communist ideology. Therefore, if we want these things, the Communists must be suppressed at all costs."

The Vice-President made what has been one of few official and public references to Russian invasion of the Sino-Soviet treaty of friendship signed in Moscow in 1945.

"The USSR," he said, "acknowledged China's sovereignty over the Northeast in accordance with the pact, yet she has stripped industries in the Northeast and expanded her sphere of influence in the area."

"If we do not exert our all in suppressing this cancerous element now, it will threaten the very existence of this nation. Moreover, if Communism succeeds in China, World War II will soon break out."—United Press.

On Other Pages
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Page Seven: Arabs Claim A Victory.
Page Eight: Woman Today.

Naval Signalman Fined \$100

D. T. G. Smyth, Signalman of the Royal Navy, was fined \$100 or two weeks' imprisonment by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central Magistracy yesterday for obstructing Sub-Inspector J. Hayward while in the execution of his duty at Hennessy Road near Luard Road at 3.20 a.m. on Sunday.

Defendant denied the charge. SI Hayward in evidence said he was returning to the station in a taxi after making a thorough check in the Wanchai district for women loiterers. Travelling along Hennessy Road near Luard Road at 3.20 a.m. he saw a Chinese girl talking to Europeans at the side of the road. One of the Europeans was the defendant, who was in civilian clothes at the time, while the other man was in naval uniform. He got out of the taxi and arrested the woman. Defendant came up to him and wanted to know who he was.

Witness gave his name, and defendant turned around and said, "You are only a sub-inspector."

The woman broke away from custody during the argument with defendant. However, she was eventually arrested.

NEXT CHANGE
AT THE

KING'S
CAN YOU
USE A
LOAD
OF
LAUGHS?



...and an
eye full of
girls, a
heart full
of happy
song?

SAMUEL GOLDWYN presents
DANNY VIRGINIA
KAYE MAYO
and THE GOLDWYN GIRLS in
"THE SECRET
LIFE OF
WALTER MITTY"
IN TECHNICOLOR
with BORIS KARLOFF
FAY Bainter - ANN RUTHERFORD
Produced by SAMUEL GOLDWYN
Screen play by NORMAN KRASNA
Directed by NORMAN KRASNA
Distributed through RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

WATCH FOR THE
OPENING DATE

Readers' Letters'

Importance

Sir,—I have yet to observe any display of courtesy from "Simple Simon," toward your correspondent Mr. Woodhead.

The former's suggestion that Mr. Woodhead, tacitly approves of brothels, opium dens and gambling saloons, and further approves of corruption, profiteering and oppression, all this by reason of Mr. Woodhead's refusal to accompany "Simple Simon," on a tour of the Colony, is not only rank discourtesy but also an insulting insinuation.

"Simple Simon's" statement that the average European or American who comes to Hong Kong, is dumb, inefficient and barely able to write his own name, is not only ludicrous but an unwarranted impertinence. Why does he not apply for night classes for we under educated people?

In common with many others I regret the existence of slums and tenements. They exist in every large city of the world and will continue to exist despite attempts at corrective legislation. I could take my friend to India, where thousands of natives know no home other than the pavement where they are born, live and die.

Our friend has prated long and hard of his great country of union hours and social services. In this connection I can quote from first hand experience of conditions existing in one great democracy during the years 1932 to 1934, when numerous families lived in lean-to huts constructed from burlap stiffened with white-wash, rusty sheets of iron, or any odd material that would provide a shelter. This was not in China, as he stated, but in the camp existed at La Penouse, on the shores of Botany Bay, and was but short distance from the spot where the first landing was made in Australia. This camp was ironically named, Happy Valley, and was one of many existing on the outskirts of Sydney.

The social service provided for these people consisted of twelve hours work per fortnight for single men which was remunerated at the rate of £1.40 (HK\$15.00), which amount was expected to provide housing and the necessities of life for two weeks. The amounts for married men was pro-rated according to the number of dependants. So you see, "Simple Simon," Hong Kong is not the only city in the world with people living in huts.

The world does not owe any man a living but it does owe the manner of that living "Simple Simon," depends on the guts of the individual.

JOHN T. MARSH.

Insight

Sir,—To an interested but so far mute party, the animosity between several correspondents in your esteemed paper, over the belaboured issues of discrimination and exploitation "represent two facets of the deteriorating foundation on which our nervous world stands today and which is on the verge of collapse at any moment to touch off an unprecedented catastrophe."

Mr. Woodhead is typical of many of his kind who hold tight to the "philanthropic urge" while the white man to educate and uplift even while he tyrannized and exploited that impulse which gained impetus after the Renaissance 400 years ago. Simple Simon is only echoing, although localising his grief, the awakening which Mr. Josef Washington Hall (Upton Clure) predicted in his "Revolt of Asia."

An insight into the thinking of Mr. Woodhead towards the "natives" of the land which he and who "have made" him what he is today could be procured by reading his "A Journalist in China" wherein one can see with what prejudice he treated his "hosts."

To quote from a page in his review of the then China Problem: "It appears to have been tacitly recognised that Force must be the ultimate solution of 'disputes or conflicts' with China and that its abandonment in favour of 'pacific means' was impracticable."

That was one indication of the thinking of a man who had obtained his "dope" and "fame" from none other than among the very people he "discriminates."

He denies stolidly that racial discrimination exists here. It is not that Mr. Woodhead has not noticed this "traditional discrimination." He knows about it, but he is looking from the other side of the fence.

Simple Simon is one of the very few voices from the wilderness. He is the kind that we need desperately by eliminating the arrogant assumption of social superiority, that is today the cancer of local professional and labour classes.

Have you not heard of local doctors, teachers, police inspectors—government servants—complaining openly of total lack of appropriate treatment, education and status? I will not waste more time, space and editorial patience to give examples and examples, which are more apparent as days passed by the grim Stanley Days.

In conclusion, let me quote from Mr. Upton Clure as food for thought for your total indifference to the lot of the "natives" without whose sweat, local experience and knowledge, and presence here Hong Kong would not be what it is today.

"We are passing from the era of Empire by conquest into the era of Empire by attraction. Service and Business that asks only fair field and no favours. 'We have come to the time when any prolonged attempt of any race or nation or class or sex to dominate another can only bring destruction to both. 'It is live and live. 'It is tolerance, or death.' SINO.

Happier

Sir,—Throughout the whole of Simple Simon's lengthy correspondence this tendency has been to compare Hong Kong, not with other large cities, or centres of population in Asia, but with places where education is available to all, and where life is not an unending struggle for existence; unfortunately there are not many places in the world where this state of affairs exists. Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the Chinese population of Hong Kong is probably happier, healthier, and more secure than most people in the world today, everyone in Hong Kong has the advantage of living under a system of law which does not interfere unreasonably with personal freedom, but guards against injustice. Medical treatment is available, and anyone who wishes to leave the Colony is perfectly at liberty to do so.

I suggest that "Simple Simon" might have a look at the living conditions, state of health, and general well being of the ordinary citizen of such towns as Baghdad and Port Said, or consider the working conditions, and sweated labour of the thousands of unfortunate human beings at present being forced to work in Siberia, before he criticises Hong Kong so bitterly.

This correspondence was started by Mr. Woodhead's timely and able criticism of an article appearing in "Picture Post." All

the letters that have been written since do not alter the fact that this article was one of the most inaccurate and dangerous I have ever seen in any paper, with an influence as great as "Picture Post," and I am sure that any unprejudiced and fair-minded man or woman in Hong Kong, of whatever nationality, must think the same, after reading it.

A.D.R.

Query

Sir, Being one of the miserable 540, I endorse Ah Nai Chai's expression of gratitude to the Hon. M. K. Lo for his sympathy, his concern, and his enlightenment. Meanwhile, I am also grateful to the Government for the reluctant attitude they maintain towards the complaints of the 540. For innocent as I am, I have jumped to the conclusion that silence means consent, and that the grant-aided school teachers can rest assured they will receive the same treatment as Government teachers.

Mr. Editor, is my 'diagnosis' correct?

INNOCENT

Teachers

Sir,—With reference to the recent correspondence in the local press concerning Teachers' Salaries, it is obvious that the only way this problem can be resolved is by the setting up of bona fide Teachers' Union, properly constituted and registered under the new Trade Union Ordinance.

It has been stated that it is degrading for a teacher to join the trade union movement, but one has only to look at the position in Great Britain, where many thousands of teachers are members of the National Union of Teachers. The N.U.T. has been the one consistent organisation, which has for years fought to give the Teaching profession its proper economic status, and in Great Britain today the results of this agitation for better conditions are plainly shown.

I am certain that the Labour Office would be only too pleased to advise teachers on the steps to be taken in the formation of such a Union.

UNITY IS STRENGTH.

Propaganda

Sir,—Your comment on the proposed Creditor-Debtor Ordinance should be read carefully by those who shout that they suffer too much under the provisions. The strange thing has been that thought about ninety five per cent of Hongkongites do not benefit by this statute that gives rights to occupants of real estate. The vernacular press has been printing propaganda as if the persons who amassed fortunes under the Mikado have the power to dominate the legislation of the Colony.

EYE-FOR-EYE.

Two Years Hard For 70-Year Old Chinese

Cheung Wah alias Wong Wah, 70-year-old Chinese male, who pleaded guilty to breach of a deportation order at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, told Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Chief Justice), that he had returned to the Colony to exhum the remains of his wife, who had died during the Japanese occupation. Cheung was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

Chung Kwong-cheung alias Chung Cheung alias Chan Kwok-leung, who pleaded guilty to a similar charge was sentenced to four years' hard labour. Cheng Kam-sai alias Cheng Lok-kui alias Chan Lam, Chan Yau, Wong Yuen-chai alias Yu Sing alias Wong Sing alias Ho Nam, Cheung Kam alias Cheung Yau and Yuen Man-chi alias Cheng Man-chi alias Yuen Man-to alias Min Pau-lai, who also pleaded guilty to breach of a deportation order, were each sentenced to three years' hard labour.

A Chinese police constable, Ho Noi-tim, 26, PC1013, appeared before Mr. d'Almeida at Central Magistracy yesterday, charged with being absent from duty since March 4, 1947, without the permission of the Commissioner of Police, and with failing to return accoutrement. He was remanded for three days in Police custody. Inspector Moran prosecuted.

BY ALEX RAYMOND

Saw Fish Taken Into Engine Room

Yesterday's hearing of the fishery bribery case at the Central Magistracy before Mr. A. J. Clifford was taken up by cross-examination of Chief Inspector Shum Ka-chun of the Fishery Department by the prosecution.

Defendants, Chan Kun-kau, 23, Kwok Muk-hoi, 39, Lee Kwai-wan, 25 and Tso Wai-hin all pleaded "Not Guilty." The first is represented by Mr. B. J. Bernacchi and the rest by Mr. Stewart. Witness in answer to questions by Mr. Shafat, Senior Superintendent of Police, who is prosecuting, said that on one occasion when he had gone on board the ferry, he had seen fish being taken into the engine room. He said that he did not go in to the engine room because there was a notice posted that no one was allowed in the room.

He also said that he had seen fish in the lavatories. Mr. Shafat said that he had said in previous hearing that he had only gone on board a ferry once. Witness then said that he meant to go in to the engine room because there was a notice posted that no one was allowed in the room.

The hearing was adjourned until today.

During their stay in the Colony, seven elephants which arrived yesterday, will be fed by the Dairy Farm. Two tons of green grass will be sent this morning to the s.s. "President Grant" which is taking the elephants and other wild animals and birds to America.

The elephants, accompanied by six bears, 200 monkeys, 20 Gibbon apes, four Siamese golden cats, and about 2,000 birds, arrived yesterday from Bangkok by the s.s. "Ninghai." They will be transferred to the "President Grant" today.

The Pokfulam branch of the Dairy Farm received a telephone call from Mr. Noel Rosefield, representing the Wild Life Expedition of Catalina Island, yesterday afternoon asking for "a ton or two of green fodder". He also borrowed a horse box (used yesterday by the Dairy Farm to unload 105 cows from America) to use in transferring the elephants from one ship to the other today.

POST OFFICE

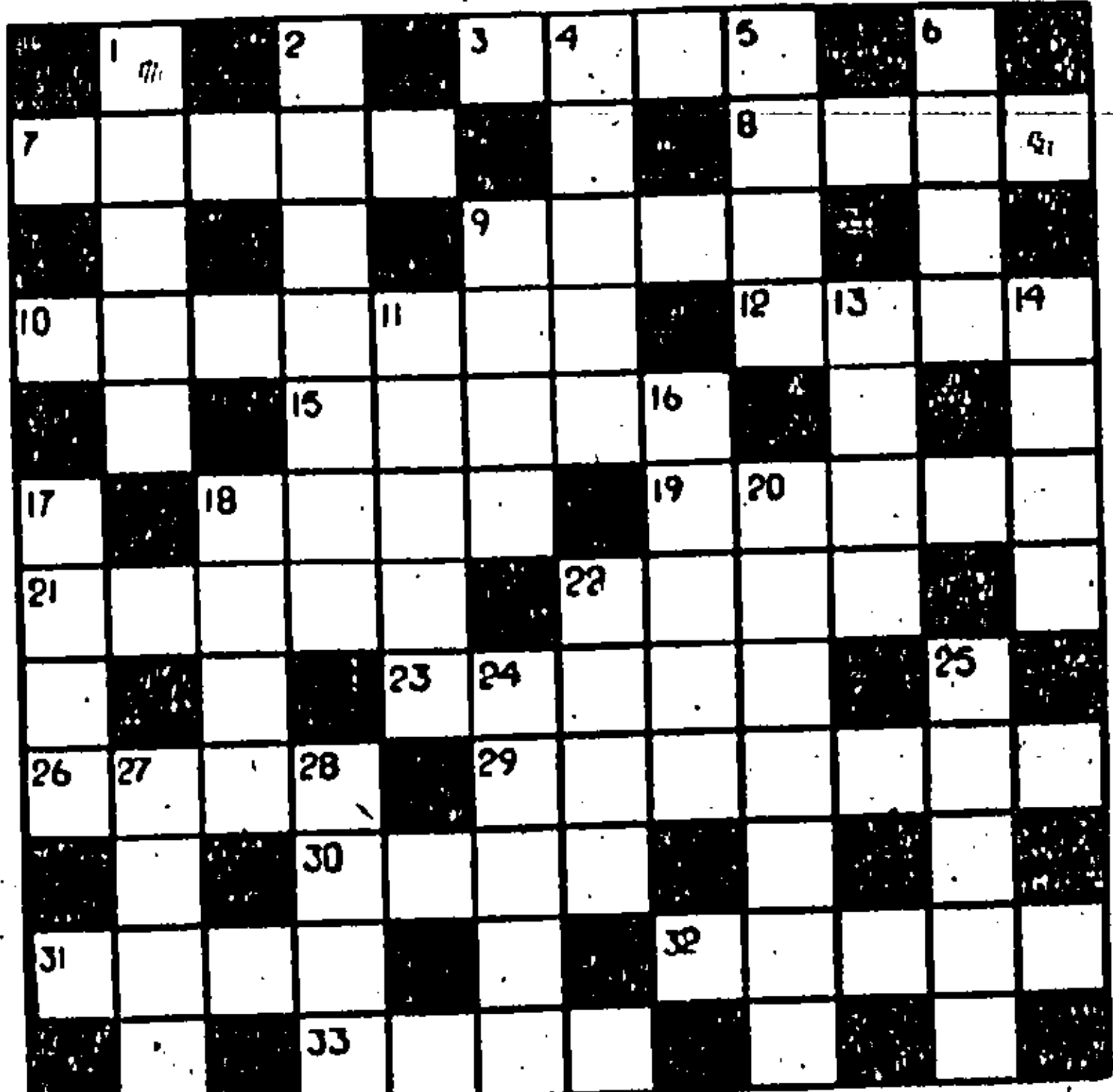
Outward Mails
Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Post close earlier than the Ordinary Mail. Mail close before 10 a.m. Registered and Parcel mail close at 5 p.m. on previous day.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20
Closing Times By Air
Canton, (Kowloon G.P.O.), 7.50 a.m.
10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m.; (G.P.O.)
7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., Noon, 2.30 p.m.
Airmail for Shanghai, (Reg.) 9 a.m.
(Ord.) 9.30 a.m.
Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, (Nairobi), Johannesburg and Mombasa via Cairo, Augusta and London, Kowloon G.P.O. (Reg.) 9 a.m. (Ord.) 9.30 a.m. G.P.O. (Reg.) 9 a.m. (Ord.) 9.30 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea and Train
Macao, Tientsin and Shensi, 8 a.m.
Straits, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, 10 a.m.
Manila, Noon.
Straits and Calcutta, Noon.
Swatow, 2 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shensi, 3 p.m.
Canton (and class mail only), 3 p.m.
Bangkok, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (No Parcel for Canada), (Reg. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters and cards only), 3 p.m.
Amoy and Saigon, 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shensi, 4 p.m.
Canton (Parcel and 2nd class mail), 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21
Closing Times By Air
Canton, (Kowloon G.P.O.), 7.50 a.m.
10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m.; (G.P.O.)
7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., Noon, 2.30 p.m.
Airmail for Shanghai, (Reg.) 9 a.m.
(Ord.) 9.30 a.m.
Airmail for Bangkok, Rangoon, Calcutta, Karachi, Bahrain, Cairo, (Nairobi), Johannesburg and Mombasa via Cairo, Augusta and London, Kowloon G.P.O. (Reg.) 9 a.m. (Ord.) 9.30 a.m. G.P.O. (Reg.) 9 a.m. (Ord.) 9.30 a.m.
Closing Times By Sea and Train
Macao, Tientsin and Shensi, 8 a.m.
Straits, 10 a.m.
Shanghai, 10 a.m.
Manila, Noon.
Straits and Calcutta, Noon.
Swatow, 2 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shensi, 3 p.m.
Canton (and class mail only), 3 p.m.
Bangkok, 3 p.m.
Shanghai, U.S.A., Canada, Central and South America via San Francisco (No Parcel for Canada), (Reg. and Reg.) 2.30 p.m. (Ord.) 3 p.m.
Japan (Ord. letters and cards only), 3 p.m.
Amoy and Saigon, 3 p.m.
Macao, Tientsin and Shensi, 4 p.m.
Canton (Parcel and 2nd class mail), 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22
Closing Times By Air
Canton, (Kowloon G.P.O.), 7.50 a.m.
10 a.m., 12.30 p.m., 3 p.m.; (G.P.O.)
7 a.m., 9.30 a.m., Noon, 2.30 p.m.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Clues Across
3 Accustomed. 21 Residence.
7 Mortal. 22 Hastened.
8 Nomad. 23 Scolded.
9 Lily. 26 Valley.
10 Impute. 29 Grave.
12 Conspiracy. 30 Clutch.
13 Galk. 31 Complacent.
19 Galk. 32 Blemish.
19 Accumulate. 33 Demonstrate.

Clues Down
1 Temporary. 16 Thin candle.
2 Worried. 17 Difficult.
3 Frolie. 18 Young animal.
4 Moist. 20 Intercede.
5 Skirting. 22 Face.
6 Skifful. 24 Privately.
11 Bury. 27 Charity.
13 Burden. 28 Urges.
14 Rubbish.

Down: 2 Therm, 3 Lincery, 4 Dollar, 5 Complete, 6 Dune, 8 Ford, 12 Yield, 13 Retic, 14 Amending, 17 Viola, 18 Defect, 20 Frail, 21 Ridge, 23 Lawn.

Yesterday's Crossword

Across: 1 Stolid, 7 Opus, 9 Queen, 10 Lemon, 11 Prey, 13 Remarkable, 15 Edge, 16 Love, 19 Interfere, 23 Clod, 24 Alike, 25 Audit, 26 Swan, 27 Tilted.

RIP KIRBY



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R.E. Headquarters
Queen's Road, East,
Hong Kong.

by noon on Saturday 24 Apr. 48

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

Draft Programmes and Entry Forms for the Fifth Extra Race Meeting to be held on Saturday, 1st May 1948 (weather permitting) may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Exchange Building, the Club House, Happy Valley, and the Stables, Shan Kwong Road.

Entries close at 12 o'clock NOON on Thursday, 22nd April 1948.

By Order,
S.A. Sloop
Actg. Secy.

NATURALISATION NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that ELENA FEQOTOVNA SHAPIRO, 23 Cameron Road, Kowloon, Hong Kong, is applying to the Governor for naturalisation, and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the Colonial Secretary, Hong Kong.

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THE HONG KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice To Shareholders

ADOPTION OF NEW ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, 28th April, 1948, at 12.15 p.m., or at such time as the Ordinary Annual Meeting of Members to be held at the same place at Noon shall terminate, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Special Resolution:—

"That the New Articles of Association produced to the Meeting, and for the purpose of identification subscribed by David Fortune Landale, Chairman of the Company and of the Meeting, be adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all existing Articles of Association of the Company."

A copy of the Proposed New Articles can be inspected by any Shareholder at the Offices of the Company during the usual office hours.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. TERRY,
Manager and Secretary.

Hong Kong, 5th April, 1948.

THE HONG KONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice To Shareholders

ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Fifty-Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Wednesday, 28th April, 1948, at Noon, to receive and consider the Report of the Board of Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1947, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.

CLOSING OF TRANSFER BOOKS

Notice is also given that the Register of Members and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 15th April, 1948, to 28th April, 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. E. Terry,
Manager and Secretary.

Hong Kong, 5th April, 1948.

GUNNY-BAGS

BUYING and Selling on narrow margin of Commission only. Please apply Mr. DICKMAN LEUNG, 101 Jervois Street, 1st Floor. Or phone 20068.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Board Room of the Company, Room No. 303, Queen's Building, Hong Kong, on Tuesday the 27th April, 1948, at noon for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

NOTICE IS ALSO HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be closed from the 16th April 1948 to the 27th April 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong.

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, 1948, at NOON for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1947, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1948, to WEDNESDAY, 21st April, 1948, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
B. C. FIELD,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 30th March, 1948.

ST. THOMAS MORE ASSOCIATION

PORNTIGHTLY LECTURES

Catholic Club, King's Building.
Thursday, 22nd April, 5.30 p.m.
Subject: The English Martyrs.
(Rev. J. McCarthy, S.J.)

Thursday, 6th May, 5.30 p.m.

Subject: The Neumann—A Wonder of Our Time.
(Rev. E. Bourke, S.J.)

These lectures are open to the general public.

SALE OF MOTOR FISHING VESSEL AND OTHER POWER CRAFT.

BY ORDER OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following Motor Fishing Vessels and Other Power Craft now lying in the Boat Camber, H. M. Naval Yard, Kowloon.

61 1/2 Ft. M.F.Vs: 106, 107, 181, 203, 204, 242, 244, 280.
75 Ft. M.F.Vs: 1008, 1071, 1101, 1127, 1108.
10 Ft. F.M.Bs: 43221, 39585.
25 Ft. F.M.Bs: 441389 and one with no number.
38 Ft. H.L. (P): 44110
45 Ft. P.L. (O)s: 44152
25 Ft. M.Cs: 41514, 43892, 431184, 441003.
R. C. L. 090
42 Ft. Storing Tender, S.V.Y. 12.
L.C.P.R. 1370.

Tender Forms and permission to view may be obtained from Section 1.B of the Naval Store Office, H.M. Naval Yard, Hong Kong. Craft may be inspected on application to Mr. Coombes, Foreman of Storehouses, Kowloon, from Monday to Thursday 10/22nd April between the hours of 0930 to 1200, and 1400 to 1630, on production of the Tender Form. Completed forms must be returned in sealed envelopes clearly marked "TENDERS FOR M.F.Vs." and "OTHER POWER CRAFT" as necessary, to Subdgo. Naval Store Office, Hong Kong, by noon on Friday 23rd April. Tenders may be for all or any of the boats but the Number of Each Craft should be stated on the tender.

E. F. S. FISHER,
Subdgo. Naval Store Office.

SHANGHAI DOCKYARDS LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinance, Hong Kong.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual General Meeting of SHANGHAI DOCKYARDS LIMITED will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited at No. 27, Chung Shan Lu (Eastern 1), Shanghai, on Thursday, the 13th day of May, 1948, at four o'clock in the afternoon for the purposes following, namely:—

To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts for the period 1st October, 1946 to 30th September, 1947 and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon; to elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation or otherwise; to appoint Auditors; to sanction the declaration of a dividend; and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

Proxies to be valid must be lodged with the Secretary not less than 48 hours before the time fixed for the holding of the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from April 22, 1948 to May 13, 1948, both days inclusive.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
T. H. GWYNNE,
Secretary.

SHANGHAI April 1, 1948.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG

PROBATE JURISDICTION

IN THE GOODS OF Thomas John Price late of the Repulse Bay, Shouson Hill, in the Colony of Hong Kong, Master, Education Department, Hong Kong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has by virtue of Section 58 of the Probates Ordinance 1897, made an Order limiting the time for creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 13th day of May, 1948.

All creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 10th day of April, 1948.

WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for Mary Enid Price, the lawful widow and relict of the above-named deceased,
No. 2, Queen's Road, Central, Hong Kong.

Special H.K. Display At B.I.F.

Messrs. Philox, Ltd., of Loke Yow Building, are to have their own special display of Hong Kong products at the British Industrial Fair in London, opening on May 3.

The firm's Trading Dept. Manager, Mr. D. W. Luke, will be leaving by air on April 21 to supervise the preparation of the company's exhibit. Mr. Luke returned to Hong Kong last December after a long business trip to Great Britain and the Continent. During his coming visit he will contract various manufacturers represented in Hong Kong and China by Philox Ltd. — in Great Britain, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, France and Switzerland.

Watchman Gaoled For Larceny

"The serious aspect of the case" in which Wong Fong was charged with larceny from a ship, "was that defendant was employed as a watchman to guard the property of his employers," according to Inspector J. Orem when Wong appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday.

Defendant, said Inspector Orem, was employed as a Police watchman (401) on board Moller's tugboat 588. When changing guards on April 17, Sub-Inspector Billingham noticed accused behaving in a suspicious manner and decided to search him. Four 4" bandages, two First Aid dressings and four tubes of jelly were found in defendant's pockets. Defendant pleaded that he picked the things up and, thinking that they were discarded, pocketed them.

He was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

He Used Profane Language

Thomas O'Connell (25), quartermaster of the S/S Lancashire, was fined \$25 by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon yesterday when he pleaded guilty to the charge of using profane language towards Sub-Inspector Kinloch with intent to cause a breach of the peace.

Inspector J. Orem said that defendant was seen by S.I. Kinloch outside the Cockle Bay, Nathan Road, at 12.10 a.m. on April 18. He obviously had "one over the eight" and did not quite realise what he was doing when he swore at the Police officer.

LIFEBOATS FOR HONG KONG

London, Apr. 16. Hong Kong, Australia, Newfoundland, Arabia and South Africa are among the countries which have ordered nearly 1,000 lifeboats from a Scottish firm of boatbuilders. Many of those will be powered-driven by the famous 'Morris' marine engines, which are waterproofed and will in fact operate when fully submerged. This firm is working at full pressure to complete these contracts.

NOTICE

Any persons having claim to the undermentioned unclaimed passengers baggage are requested to call at the office of the undersigned at their earliest convenience:—

Description	Mark	Ship
1 Bag	L. E. Mumford	"Empress of Scotland"
1 Box	Blackett	" "
1 Bag	H. Eatoekcena	" "
1 Bag	W. Lodger	" "
1 Hand Box	H. Holland	"Ranchi"
1 Canvas Bag	Chow Wing Yuen	"Rajulu"
1 Bedding Roll	Chan Jay Kee	"Seythia"
1 Suitcase	K.E.C.I.	H.M.S. "Rattee"
1 Trunk	Owen O'Kane	" "
1 Hand Bag	C. W. Bartlett	H.M.S. "Patroller"
1 Suitcase	M. Owen	"Empire Brent"
1 Suitcase	A. Beck	"Orlando"
1 Suitcase	J. H. Kolkman	" "
1 Deck Chair	C. P. Martin	H.M.S. "Victorious"

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JANE

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TIME
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MARCH 15 ISSUE

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Russian-Finnish Treaty Talks ... Four-Power Tension in Berlin ... Etc.

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SCARE IN SOUTH AMERICA

Fear Of Red Coups In Two Countries

Bogota Shooting Continues

Washington, Apr. 18.

It was disclosed today that the State Department has received reports, which are not yet verified, that the Communists or Communist-backed groups may try to seize power in Chile and Ecuador in the next few weeks.

A Department source made it clear that the reports lack official verification.

But one of them tends to support the official announcements by the Chilean Government that the Communists there plan an uprising on May 10 envisaging the kidnapping of President Gonzalez and other Government and Army leaders.

A report on Ecuador said that the "Conservatives" with the help of the Communists were going to try to seize power about June 1.

Despatches from Latin America during the past week gave hints of expected Communist activities; and General Rencapado, Costa Rican Security Minister, said in Mexico City that the Communists planned a new uprising in Chile, Venezuela and Jamaica in the near future.

Top Government officials in Brazil have blamed international Communist conspirators for the explosions that destroyed a large part of Deodoro, military base in Rio de Janeiro, last Thursday.

Rebel Leader's Defiance

New York, Apr. 18.

Rebel leader Jose Figueres today said Costa Rica's civil war would be continued unless his terms for peace were respected immediately.

Figueres made the statement in a telephone interview from Cartago, Costa Rica, where he has established the capital of what he calls "the second republic."

Figueres claims to control the entire east coast of the country and to have troops within eight miles of San Jose, the capital.

Figueres said he had his emissary, Father Benjamin Nunez, go to San Jose for a meeting today but had no word of the outcome.—Associated Press.

Tribal Chieftains' Demand

Peshawar, Apr. 18.

Tribal chiefs of the North West Frontier have demanded a right of way through Pakistan territory to help their "Moslem brethren" in Kashmir. They said they would not rest until that State had been cleared of Indian troops.

They made the demand last night in an address to Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Governor-General of Pakistan, after he had told them in an all-tribal council of chiefs here that Pakistan would not hesitate to go out of its way to give every possible help, financial and otherwise, to build up the economic life of "our tribal brethren across the border."

It was the first joint assembly of tribal chiefs ever held in the history of the tribes of the North West Frontier. Two and a half million tribesmen from Chitral in the north, to the borders of Baluchistan in the south, were represented by their bearded maliks or chiefs.—Reuters.

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Next Change

ROBERT DONAT in

"VACATION FROM MARRIAGE"

Next Change

ROBERT DONAT in

"VACATION FROM MARRIAGE"

S.D. OUT AT THE PALACE

London, Apr. 18.

The war's finally over for the Buckingham Palace guards.

King George decided today that, henceforth, they may wear on ceremonial occasions the gaudy full dress which makes them one of the sights of London.

The Guards have been in drab battle dress ever since Hitler attacked Poland in 1939.—Associated Press.

Saved At Last Minute

Haifa, Apr. 18.

The timely arrival of a British armoured car saved three British guards from hanging yesterday at an internment camp for alien Germans, it was disclosed today.

Eighty Germans are being held in two small rooms at Waldheim internment camp by Jews who swooped down on it yesterday morning. Their fate is still unknown but the British are organizing a relief expedition.

The British police said their armoured car was contacted by radio and was told to go to the camp. When it arrived the police found three British guards standing under trees with the Jews preparing ropes to hang them.

They talked the Jews into surrendering the guards to them.

The latest reports reaching the police said the Jews had control of the camp. There were reports that two German girls were killed by the Jews yesterday but 93 Germans at nearby Beit Lash camp were able to escape to Nazareth.

The British announced only yesterday that they received consultations before the conference moves.—United Press and Associated Press.

G.I.s. Insulted Red Army Officers

Frankfurt, Apr. 18.

Two American soldiers were under arrest today after charges by members of the Russian restitution mission here that they tried to provoke a fight through abusive and profane language last night.

The charges were filed by Major Vasil Ignatiev, of the Soviet restitution mission attached to the American headquarters here.

According to the Russian major, he and another officer, Major Nikolai Ohlkin, were walking near their quarters when they were accosted by two American soldiers, who, he said, did "everything in his power to cause trouble by being insulting, swearing, and attempting to get us into a fight."

We did our best to calm him down," Major Ignatiev declared. "We explained our relative ranks to him, but he replied that he did not care what our ranks were and that he hated Rus-

sians. He continued to be so profane and abusive that we realized we could do nothing and, to avoid further embarrassment, we returned to our billets."

Major Ignatiev said that as Major Ohlkin entered his billet the soldier threw a stone through the windows, narrowly missing the major.

Later, said Major Ignatiev, the two Americans entered the Russian quarters and refused to leave. The American military police took them into custody.

Major-General Miller, White, American Army Chief of Staff in Europe, visited the chief of the Soviet Liaison Mission today to express his regret over the incident.—Reuters.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities."

ALL REACH SAME PLACE

Ordinarily, the place you eventually reach is determined partly by the factor of where you start and partly by that of what course you then follow. That is just as true of contract bridge bidding as it is of traveling over the seas or the terrain. But there are times when it seems to make no difference what you do; you will reach the same place as if you started differently and traveled in a different direction. That is so with some bridge hands in a duplicate; all pairs get in the same contract, but by widely different methods. And maybe all take the same tricks.

RAKY
H 10 8
S 10 8
HAQ75
532
D88
C1078

W N HNone
W E D10852
8 CK942

SJ543
H K J 9 4
D Q 7 4
C 8 5

(Dealer: East North-South vulnerable.)

East Pass West North
1. Pass Pass Pass 3 C
2. Pass Pass Pass 3 C
3. Pass Pass Pass 3 C
4. Pass Pass Pass 3 NT

Pass 3 NT

Pass 3 NT

Pass 3 NT

Pass 3 NT

Pass 3 NT

Pass 3 NT

Pass 3 NT

Pass 3 NT

World Republic The Only Answer

Chicago, Apr. 18.

A world republic, with a constitution based largely on the pattern of the American and British forms of government, is the answer to the problems of the atomic age, according to 11 United States educational experts.

While admitting that the nations of the world are not at present willing to surrender sovereignty, they believe that a world government will come, whether in five years or fifty, whether with a conflagration or after it.

The 11, who call themselves "the committee to frame a world constitution," are headed by Dr. Robert Hutchins, Chancellor of the University of Chicago.

They have been working on their plan for two years and have just completed the blueprint of a charter which, they claim, should provide usable tracks for further study and discussion of the problem of world government, which is basically and ultimately the problem of the atomic age.

Their draft constitution contains 48 articles. It provides for a world president, a one-chamber legislature, a world court, an armed force and a federal convention or electoral college.—Reuters.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting on a frequency of 648 kilocycles from 12.15 to 2 p.m., and from 6 to 11 p.m., and also on 9.2 megacycles in the 31 metre band from 12.15 to 1.30, 5.30 to 7.30 and 8 to 11 p.m.

E.T.

12.15 p.m.—Religious Talk to Children (Studio).

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.

12.35 p.m.—Silkch Henderson and His Orchestra in a Variety Programme.

1.00 p.m.—Light Piano Parade.

1.15 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.30 p.m.—Music and Song from Foreign Lands.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.00 p.m.—Programme Summary.

6.01 p.m.—Children's Story "Peter Duck" by Arthur Ransome, Read by T. T. Ryan.

6.15 p.m.—"Trade Winds" Read by Captain Flint.

6.30 p.m.—London Palladium Orchestra.

6.50 p.m.—See Tee" On Sports (Studio).

7.00 p.m.—World and Home News (London Relay).

7.15 p.m.—Soft Falter at the Piano (Studio).

7.35 p.m.—Stage and Screen Favourites presented by Allen Woods (Studio).

8.05 p.m.—Piano Concerto in A Major (Studio).

8.30 p.m.—"Merry Go Round" (BBC's).

9.00 p.m.—World and Home News (London Relay).

9.15 p.m.—Radio Report.

9.30 p.m.—A Talk by the Rev. Father T. F. Ryan, S.J. "Great Composers" Richard Wagner (Studio).

9.45 p.m.—Music of Richard Wagner.

10.00 p.m.—Radio News Reel (London Relay).

10.15 p.m.—Yvonne Printemps (Soprano) in selections from "Three Waltzes".

10.30 p.m.—Dance To Carroll Gibbons & His Orchestra with Jane Lee, Vocal. (BBC's).

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

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NEXT CHANGE "VACATION FROM MARRIAGE."

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on

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at 8.00 p.m.

PROGRAMME

6-ROUND RETURN CONTEST

BOB PULLING vs RED BIGGS

(B.N.) (South Africa)

4-ROUND CONTEST

S.P.O. Scullings (H.M.S. London) vs Tony Silva (Hongkong)

3-ROUND CONTESTS

Muan Bull (H.M.S. London) vs. Charlie Thompson (H.K.)

A.H. McLaughlin (H.M.S. London) vs. Gar. Williams (H.A.)

Kid-Bucks (Hongkong) vs. Liu Yip Yan (Hongkong)

Sta. Donnelly (H.M.S. London) vs. Pte. O'Shea

Tommy Abraham (Hongkong) vs. Mar Chung Ying (H.K.P.)

6-ROUND CONTEST

CPL. KETTLEWELL vs L/CPL. LOFTUS

(H.M.S. London) (H.M.F.)

(Programme subject to alteration)

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FUNERAL

The remains of Mrs. KATE MARY CRUISE GUIMARAES (mother of G.A. and L.A. Guimaraes and Mrs. C.M. Guimaraes-Remedios) who died on April 18th, 1945, will be reinterred at the Catholic Cemetery, Happy Valley, today, 20th April. The cortege will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m.

CHINA, AMERICA AND JAPAN

As had been foreshadowed, Chiang Kai-shek has been elected President of China under the new Constitution, but unhampered by its limitation of power. The excuse for abandoning the provisions of this democratically designed formula at the outset is perhaps good enough in its way. There could be little point in pretence, and the antics of the National Assembly in the last week or two have been sufficient to show that the Chinese have a long way to go before understanding parliamentary methods and functions, while the civil war, beyond doubt, has reached a stage of crisis more than justifying the declaration of a state of emergency.

In many respects, there are parallels between conditions in China and those in Greece. Russia does not want China to stand on her own feet any more than she does Greece, and it is cheaper and safer to subsidise native 'rebels' than to employ Russian troops. But there are differences. The Greek Communists are plundering bandits, with a record of savagery unsurpassed. The Chinese Communists are, as Communists go, fairly well behaved. Again, the Greek Government, whatever its faults, represents the verdict of a general election fairly conducted under close Western supervision. In China there has never been a proper election yet, and the power of the Kuomintang, the party behind Chiang Kai-shek, is derived from organised force.

For these reasons it is difficult for the Western Powers in general or the United States in particular to repeat in China the policy pursued in Greece. At the outset China enjoyed American goodwill in an exceptional degree. Modern China has gone mainly to American universities for its higher education, and the idealist professions of the students tended to be taken by their teachers at face value. They talked like Westerners and were expected to behave like them. Alas, the deeply ingrained traditions of Chinese public dishonesty were not to be so easily washed out. The Americans had good opportunities of observing their continuance in an area like the now extraterritorial Shanghai. Disillusionment is now very widespread.

But so also is the alarm felt in America at the progress of Chinese Communism. A fairly common opinion among outside observers is that, even if military aid were given to the Central Government, it could not hope to regain all the lost ground. Losses would have to be cut; which for geographical reasons would mean the abandonment of Manchuria. On the other hand, there are Americans in influential positions so deeply impressed by the menace of a Russianised Manchuria that they would advocate doing almost anything to prevent it.

American opinion thus faces a dilemma—either to increase the aid to Nanking or to watch Russia exerting a stranglehold over China. Since Prague the first alternative has gained in favour. The present aid is very con-



The Fourth Instalment

Deadly Changes In Germany

The French, although their political affairs still remained in constant flux and in motion without particular significance, clung tenaciously to the French army as the centre and prop of the life of France and of all her allies. This attitude earned them rebukes both in Britain and in the United States. The opinions of the Press and public were in no way founded upon reality; but the adverse tide was strong.

On March 21, 1933, Hitler opened, in the Garrison Church at Potsdam, hard by the tomb of Frederick the Great, the First Reichstag of the Third Reich. In the body of the church sat the representatives of the Reichswehr, the symbol of the national unity of Germany, and the senior officers of the SA and SS, the new figures of resurgent Germany.

On March 24 the majority of the Reichstag, overbearing or over-awing all opponents, confirmed by 441 votes to 94 complete emergency powers to Chancellor Hitler for four years.

Around the excitement of the election the exultant column of the National Socialist party filed past their leader in the pagan homage of a torchlight procession through the streets of Berlin. It had been a long struggle, difficult for foreigners, especially those who had not known the pangs of defeat to comprehend.

Adolf Hitler had at last arrived; but he was not alone. He had called from the depths of defeat the dark and savage forces latent in the most numerous, most servicable, ruthless, contumacious and ill-starred race in Europe. He had conjured up the fearful idol of an all-devouring Moloch of which he was the priest and incarnation.

It is not within my scope to describe the inconceivable brutality and villainy by which this apparatus of hatred and tyranny had been fashioned and now to be perfected. It is necessary, only to present to the reader the new and fearful fact which had broken upon the still-unwitting world: GERMANY UNDER HITLER, AND GERMANY ARMING.

While these deadly changes were taking place in Germany, the MacDonald-Baldwin Government felt bound to enforce for some time the severe reductions and restrictions which the financial crisis had imposed upon our already modest armaments, and steadfastly closed their eyes and ears to the disquieting symptoms in Europe.

In vehement efforts to procure a disarmament of the victors equal to that which had been enforced upon the vanquished by the Treaty of Versailles, Mr. MacDonald and his Conservative and Liberal colleagues pressed a series of proposals forward in the League of Nations and through every other channel that was open.

Under certain safeguards of an illusory character, the French are reduced to accepting this meaningless formula. On this the Germans consented to return to the Disarmament Conference. This was hailed as a notable victory for peace.

Fanned by the breeze of popularity, Mr. MacDonald's Government now produced on March 10, 1933, what was called after its author and inspirer, 'The MacDonald Plan.' It accepted as its starting-point the adoption of the French conception of short-service armies—in this case of eight months' service—and proposed to prescribe exact figures for the troops of each country. The French army should be reduced from its peace-time establishment of 500,000 men to 200,000 and the Germans should increase to parity at that figure.

Another line of American thought must also be noted. Disillusioned with the Chinese, not a few are considering whether the Japanese might not be built up, after all, as the main stronghold of Westernism and democracy in the Far East. Decile, disciplined and quickly imitative as they have always been, they have undergone under General MacArthur a systematic training in democracy to which on the surface they are responding well. It may indeed be that they have still much to contribute to the world. But the war grimly taught us that between the Japanese surface and the instincts underlying it there are contradictions that one day will appear in time, but scarcely in one decade, nor even in two.

By this time the German military forces, though not yet provided with the mass of trained reserves which only a succession of annual conscripted quotas could supply, may well have amounted to the equivalent of over a million ardent volunteers, partially equipped, and with many forms of the latest weapons coming along through the convertible and partially-converted factories to arm them.

At the end of the World War, France, like Great Britain, had an enormous mass of heavy artillery, whereas the cannon of the German army had in fact been blown to bits according to the terms of the Agreement; but by proposing to limit the calibre of mobile artillery guns to 105-mm. or 120-mm. Existing guns up to 6 inches could be retained, but all replacements were to be limited to 4.2 inches.

British interests, as distinct from those of France, were to be protected by the maintenance of the treaty restrictions against German naval armaments until 1935, when it was proposed that a new Naval Conference should be held. Military aircraft were prohibited to Germany for the duration of the Agreement; but the three Allied Powers should reduce their own Air Forces to 500 planes apiece.

I viewed this attack upon the French armed forces and the attempt to establish equality between Germany and France with strong aversion; and on March 23, 1933, I had the opportunity of saying to Parliament:

"I dare say that during this anxious month there are a good many people who have said to themselves, as I have been saying for several years, 'Thank God for the French army.'"

"When we read about Germany, when we watch with surprise and distress the tumultuous insurrection of ferocity and war spirit, the pitiless ill-treatment of minorities, the denial of the

normal protections of civilised society, the persecution of large numbers of individuals solely on the ground of race when we find all that occurring in one of the most gifted, learned and scientific and formidable nations in the world, one cannot help feeling glad that the fierce passions that are raging in Germany have not yet found any other outlet but upon themselves."

And again in April: "The Germans demand equality in weapons and equality in the organisation of armies and fleets, and we have been told 'You cannot keep so great a nation in inferior position. What others have, they must have.' I have never agreed to make a more dangerous demand to make."

"Nothing in life is eternal, but as surely as Germany acquires full military equality with her neighbours while her own grievances are still unredressed, and while she is in the temper which we have unhappily seen, so surely will we see ourselves within a shrouded distance of the renewal of general European war."

When one considers that the facts were hardly in dispute, the actions of a responsible government of respectable men and the public opinion which so fluently supported them, it was scarcely comprehensible. It was

like being smothered by a feather-bed, remember particularly the look of pain and aversion which I saw on the faces of members in all parts of the House when I said, 'Thank God for the French army.' Words were vain.

However, the French had the hardness to insist that there should be a delay of four years before the destruction of their heavy war material. The British Government accepted this modification provided that the French agreement about the destruction of their artillery was specified in a document for immediate signature.

France bowed to this, and on October 24, 1933, Sir John Simon, after comparing that Germany had shifted her ground in the course of the preceding weeks, brought these draft proposals before the Disarmament Conference. The result was unexpected.

France, bowed to this, and on October 24, 1933, Sir John Simon, after comparing that Germany had shifted her ground in the course of the preceding weeks, brought these draft proposals before the Disarmament Conference. The result was unexpected.

He did not even trouble to accept the quixotic offer proffered upon him. With a gesture of disdain he directed the German Government to withdraw both from the Conference and from the League of Nations. Such was the fate of the MacDonald Plan.

All this while the United States remained intensely preoccupied with its own vehement internal affairs and economic problems. Europe and far-off Japan watched with steady gaze the rise of German warlike power. Disquietude was increasingly expressed in Scandinavian countries, in the States of the Baltic, and in some Balkan countries.

Deep anxiety ruled in France, where a large amount of knowledge of Hitler's activities and of German preparations had come to hand. There was, I was told, a catalogue of breaches of the armistice, and of the most flagrant gravity, but when I asked my French friends why this matter was not raised in the League of Nations, and Germany invited, or even ultimately summoned, to explain her action and state precisely what she was doing, I was answered that the British Government would deprecate such a alarming step.

Thus, while Mr. MacDonald with Mr. Baldwin's full authority, preached disarmament to the French, and practised it upon the British, the German might grew by leaps and bounds, and the time for overt action approached.

In justice to the Conservative Party it must be mentioned that at each of the Conferences of the National Union of Conservative Associations from 1932 onwards, resolutions proposed by such worthies as Lord Lloyd and Sir Henry Croft in favour of an immediate strengthening of our armaments to meet the growing danger from abroad were carried almost unanimously.

But the Parliamentary control by the Government Whips in the House of Commons was at this time so effective, and the three parties in the Government, as well as the Labour Opposition, so sunk in lethargy and blindness, that the warnings of their followers in the country were as ineffective as were the signs of the times, and the evidence of the Secret Service.

This was one of those awful periods which recur in our history, when the noble British nation seems to fall from its high estate, loses all trace of sense or purpose, and appears to cover from the menace of foreign peril, frothing pious platitudes, while foemen forge their arms.

In this dark time the basest sentiments of the nation were passed unchallenged by the responsible leaders of the political parties. In 1932 the students of the Oxford Union, under the inspiration of a Mr. Joad, passed their ever-shamed resolution: "That this House refuses to fight for King and Country."

It was easy to laugh off such an episode in Russia, Italy, or Japan, the idea of a decadent, degenerate Britain took deep root and swayed many calculations.

Little did the foolish boys who passed the resolution dream that they were destined quite soon to conquer or fall gloriously in the ensuing war, and prove themselves the finest generation ever bred by Britain. Less acute can be found for their elders, who had no chance of self-redemption in action.

A complete lack of concert between the non-aggressive and peace-loving States had also developed in the Far East. This story forms a counterpart in the disastrous turn of events in Europe and arises from the same paralysis of thought and action among the leaders of the former and future Allies.

The Economic Billiard of 1929 to 1931 had affected Japan not less than the rest of the world. China was more than ever Japan's principal export market for cotton and other manufactures, and almost her sole source of coal

and iron. A new assertion of control over China became therefore the main theme of Japanese policy.

In September, 1931, on a pretext of local disorders, the Japanese occupied Mukden railway. Early in 1932 the Japanese created the puppet State of Manchukuo. A year later the Chinese province of Jehol was annexed to it, and in March, 1933, Japanese troops, penetrating deeply into defenceless regions, had reached the Great Wall of China. This aggressive action corresponded to the growth of Japanese power in the Far East and her new naval position on the oceans.

From the first shot the outrage committed upon China aroused the strongest hostility in the United States. But the policy of isolation cut both ways. Had the United States been a member of the League of Nations, she could undoubtedly have led that Japan, of which the United States would herself have been the principal Mandatory.

The British Government on their part showed no desire to act with the United States alone; nor did they wish to be drawn into antagonism with Japan further than their obligations under the League of Nations Charter required. There was a useful feeling in some British circles at the loss of the Japanese Alliance and the consequential weakening of the British position with all its long-established interests in the Far East.

His Majesty's Government could hardly be blamed if in their grave financial, and growing European, embarrasments, they had sought a prominent role at the side of the United States in the Far East without any hope of corresponding American support in Europe.

China, however, was a member of the League, and although she had not paid her subscription to that body, she appealed to it for what was no more than justice. On September 20, 1931, the League called on Japan to remove her troops from Manchuria.

In December a Commission was appointed to conduct an inquiry on the spot. The League of Nations entrusted the Chairmanship of the Commission to the Earl of Lytton, the worthy descendant of a gifted line. The whole background of the Manchurian affair was carefully presented. The conclusions drawn were plain: Manchukuo was the artificial creation of the Japanese General Staff, and the wishes of the population had played no part in the formation of this puppet State.

In February, 1933, the League of Nations declared that the State of Manchukuo could not be recognised. Although no sanctions were imposed upon Japan, nor any other action taken, Japan, on March 27, 1933, withdrew from the League of Nations. Germany and Japan had been on opposite sides in the war; they now looked towards each other in a different mood. The moral authority of the League was shown to be devoid of any physical support at a time when its activity and strength were most needed.

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Station Incident Closed

Batavia, Apr. 18.
Full satisfaction has now been given by the Indonesian Republic over the Jogjakarta railway station incident, the Netherlands East Indies Information Service stated tonight.

There were no further impediments in the way of continuing the political negotiations between the Dutch and Republicans, the statement added.

The announcement was made after the release of a joint Dutch-Indonesian communiqué, which reported that the leaders of the two negotiating delegations met at Jogjakarta, the Indonesian capital, today.

It said that during a friendly conversation, Raden Abdul Kadir Wirjoatmodjo, the Deputy Lieutenant-Governor of the Dutch East Indies, was informed that proper measures would be taken against those responsible for last Monday night's incidents, when the Netherlands delegation members were reported to have been man-handled by Indonesians. Dr. Mohamed Roem, the Republican delegation leader, was also reported to have asked Abdul Kadir about the damage suffered by delegation members so that they might be indemnified.

MORE ARMS FOR TURKEY
Istanbul, Apr. 18.
The fifth American ship carrying supplies for Turkey unloaded heavy tanks, cannons and heavy trucks, and other military equipment today, at Izmir and Istanbul—United Press.

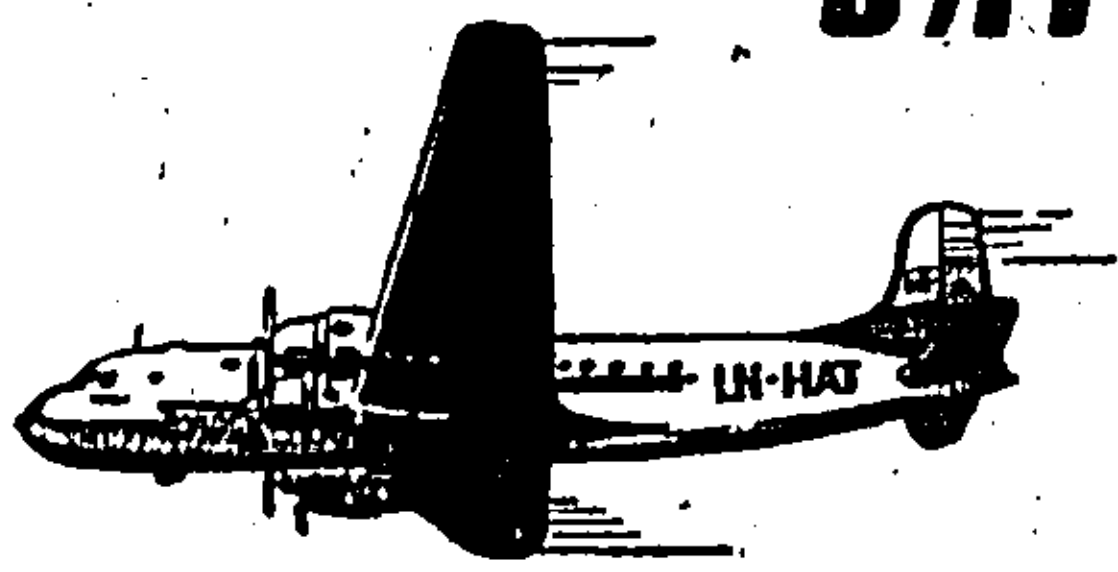
CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



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ARABS CLAIM A VICTORY

Jewish Settlement Said Occupied

Attack On Haifa's Phone Exchange

Jerusalem, Apr. 19. The Arab National Committee of Jerusalem claimed last night that the Arab Judean army had entered Nevi Yacoub, a Jewish settlement astride the main road from Jerusalem to the Arab "triangle of terror," and demolished several houses.

"We entered the village at 1830 hours," the Arab Committee spokesman said. "The Jews had left and we demolished several houses."

"We entered the settlement after an hour of cannonading," the spokesman said. "The Jewish sources declared that a 'terrible fight is still in progress' and denied the Arab victory claim."

British Highland Light Infantry sources said that the Arabs "won a victory and captured 20 Jewish armoured cars."

The spokesman for the Arab Committee said that the attack on the Jewish settlement was directed by Emil Ghoury, member of the Arab Higher Executive, who assumed command of the Arab forces after the death in battle of Abdul Kader Hussein.

British Killed

Nevi Yacoub (New Jacob) lies five miles north of Jerusalem on the main road between the Holy City and Nablus, the southern point of the solidly Arab Nablus-Jenin-Tulkarm triangle. Before Palestine's civil war erupted, the settlement population was about 400. In January, women and children were evacuated and the settlement was occupied by Hagana. Almost daily recently, snipers operating from the settlement's vantage point on a slight rise and from a concrete watch tower, have sniped at passing Arab traffic.

Hagana said that in a four-hour attack by the Arabs on Nevi Yacoub, the Jews suffered one killed and seven wounded.

Hagana also claimed that four Arab Legion armoured cars participated in the assault.

One of the armoured cars Hagana said, overturned and two occupants were killed. One was a British officer.

In Jerusalem

A bomb explosion in the Montflore section of Jerusalem tonight touched off a running battle between Arabs and the Hagana forces who dominate the area. First reports said the bomb was directed at a Jewish house in Montflore. The explosion shook the entire area as well as the press and communications building 150 yards away, which had received a false bomb warning earlier in the day.

Mortar fire was heard after the explosion. The Arabs planted the bomb in an unoccupied house which had been heavily damaged in an earlier attack. The house, now completely destroyed, had held a strategic position near the Bethlehem road and the Arabs apparently had feared it would be reoccupied as another Jewish strong-point on the road leading into the Holy City.

Russian Officers?

It was reported that Hagana forces tried to capture the Haifa telephone exchange early today but were driven off by Arabs and the British. The exchange is located in "No Man's Land."

LEOPOLD BACK

Geneva, Apr. 18. King Leopold III of Belgium, his wife, the Princess de Rethy and Crown Prince Badouin returned to their residence in exile near Geneva on Sunday, after their three months holiday in the West Indies.—Associated Press.

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SWORDS STOLEN FROM MUSEUM

London, Apr. 18. Two valuable presentation swords—both gifts to the Duke of Wellington, one from the inhabitants of Bengal in 1804, the other from the Emperor Alexander of Russia in 1814—were stolen from London's Victoria and Albert Museum last night.

The swords, in scabbards encrusted with emeralds and diamonds, were valued at between £5,000 and £10,000.—Reuter.

Treason Trial In Belgrade

Belgrade, Apr. 18. The first big treason trial of high Communist officials in Premier Tito's Government will begin on Tuesday at Ljubljana.

Nearly 20 officials were reported arrested last month in what some observers call the first serious purge trials since 10 years ago. They said they have the documentary evidence to show the defendants are traitors. The trial will be public.—Associated Press.

French Offer Of Friendship To The Italians

Paris, Apr. 18.

M. Robert Schuman, the Premier, told a political meeting at Poitiers, southwestern France, today that France had received \$280 million worth of goods free from the United States since the end of December.

M. Schuman said American aid was an "unprecedented act of human solidarity."

"This initiative has been refused by certain countries. Yet this initiative holds out a great opportunity for pacific or generalization of the world."

While the French economic situation was improving, M. Schuman said, progress was still insufficient.

"New outlets must be obtained," he said. "Progress has been made on many points, but it is still insufficient. We import much more than we export, and it will be so for several years to come until we have enough currency, in particular dollars, to pay for the surplus of our imports."

He said the outlook for the cereals crop is good. "The wheat crop will certainly allow us to increase the bread ration."

Italian Voting

On the need for international solidarity, M. Schuman said: "Unions made in wartime keep their value after the war. France does not exclude anyone from her friendship, even those who yesterday were against her."

Of the Italian general elections today, M. Schuman said: "I

German Danger

Discussing Germany, the Premier said: "A statute must be devised for Germany, founded on democratic principles, but not without serious precautions."

Any plan which would lead to the establishment of a centralized power in Germany, M. Schuman said, would mean for her "the temptation of a permanent and progressive threat of revenge first and aggressive imperialism later."

He added that as soon as Parliament convened, the Government will ask for the "rapid passing of laws for military reorganization, which will cost the country only the indispensable minimum in money and men."

M. Schuman said that his Government this week would introduce in Parliament a series of bills for "military reorganization" to bolster the nation's defence.

Defence Aims

In a public address, M. Schuman declared that the Government would demand that Parliament, when it reconvenes on Tuesday, give rapid consideration and a vote to military measures. He did not specify the nature of the reorganization except to say that it would cost France "only indispensable minimum credits."

At the same time, M. Schuman said the Government was bent on protecting interior security "against any tentative threat of disorder."

"The Government intends to reconcile liberty and authority and repress all which can harm collective interests," said M. Schuman.—United Press.

PENICILLIN'S EFFECTIVENESS

Washington, Apr. 18. The American Pharmaceutical Association today reported evidence that the germ-killing power of penicillin may be doubled or even quadrupled by mixing the wonder drug with tiny amounts of the common chemical, cobalt chloride.

Cobalt chloride is a red chemical used in most barometers and invisible ink. It has little effect on germs by itself. The Association said the "unusual enhancement" of penicillin's power was discovered by scientists at the University of California College of Pharmacy.—United Press.

Military Aid For Palestine Demand

Baghdad, Apr. 18. More than 15,000 demonstrators demanded immediate military aid for Palestine here today as leading Arab military experts prepared for important "Help Palestine" talks at the palace of the Regent, Emir Abdul Illah.

All day the demonstrators staged marches through the city's streets.

General Ismail Safwat, Inspector-General of the Arab Liberation Army, was expected to arrive here tonight to begin talks under the Regent before leaving tomorrow for an "unknown destination."

Jamil Al Rawf, the Iraqi Minister in Amman, and Sherif Hussain Nasir, the Iraqi Consul-General in Jerusalem, have been called to Baghdad to report on the situation.

Nasir Al Farisi, the Iraqi Foreign Minister, arrived here yesterday from Cairo, where the Arab League Political Committee has been discussing Palestine.

An Iraqi spokesman told Reuter tonight: "I assure the Arab world that Iraq's aid to Palestine will end the Zionist terrorism and massacre."—Reuter.

Buddhist Activity In Germany

Duesseldorf, Apr. 18. U Thu Nanda, a Buddhist High Abbot from Rangoon, arrived in Duesseldorf from Paris today to visit German Buddhist communities in the Ruhr and other parts of Western Germany.

It was the first time in the history of German Buddhism that a visit had been made by a dignitary from one of the Buddhist countries of Asia.

U Thu Nanda said he expected to stay in Germany some weeks to address members of the growing German Buddhist movement. "I feel that the German people are suited to Buddhism," he said, "and I am happy at the progress our teaching has made in this country, particularly since the end of the war."

"The Germans, like the Buddhist people of the East, are really peaceful when they aim at peace. When left alone, they easily follow the path of peace."

The German Buddhist movement, largely composed of intellectuals, was stated by an official of the Duesseldorf community today to number more than 1,000, nearly 200 of them in the Ruhr and the Rhineland.—Reuter.

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Woman Today

She is a Finn and her name is Hertta Kuusinen. She is pretty, fair-haired—and dangerous, says
WALTER HAYES.

A Family Dictator

I doubt if the Englishman travelling in Greece ever quite recovered from the sight of the peasant riding on his donkey while his burdened wife trudges along the road beside him. In Greece, East and West meet in a strange marriage of customs. The village woman's place is in the home, and she is never seen with her husband in the coffee-house, where the men's talk runs on politics like we discuss football. From dawn to dusk she cooks, sews, ploughs, rears the children uncomplaining, and at 20 looks 45. Only at the day's end and on Sundays she stands before her door gossiping with the village women, all wearing the colourful costumes of their Province.

Yet her husband will never buy or sell without her advice, and in the family life she is the dictator. In Athens the Greek woman, who still has no vote, has won by beauty and intelligence a growing independence and a hidden influence on the political world of men. The elegant West End Kolonaki woman is fashionably dressed without emptying her husband's wallet. Appearances are deceptive in Greece, and she probably makes ends meet with difficulty.

Speaking at least two foreign languages fluently, she helps clothe herself by working in an Allied Mission.

Maids are obtainable and cheap, and life even for the poorer families is less house-bound than in England. The shop-girl is the greatest achievement for the rivals the Kolonaki lady for smartness, matching purse, gloves and shoes with her coat with natural taste. Prices are generally five times those in England, but wages may be even lower. That is why all women live from day to day, buying what they can when they can afford it.

Household gadgets, from nylon babies' tricycles to pot-cleaners, are either entirely lacking or impossibly expensive. There are no big stores like our own, and the Greek woman's problem is so much the greater.

The best tribute to the Greek woman is the 5,000 marriages between British soldiers and Greek girls that have taken place here since 1945.

KEITH BUTLER.

Russia Was Too Tame For Her

Oh, these troublesome women of Europe! Into the spotlight now comes a pretty, fair-haired and dangerous person, Hertta Kuusinen. She looks 30; she might be 40. And in a wide-windowed, three-roomed flat in Helsinki she is doing Stalin's work in Finland. Hertta is chairman of the Communist Party in the Finnish Parliament. She is also the wife of Yrjö Leino, leader of the Finnish Communists and Minister of the Interior.

Like 53-year-old Anna Pauker—another woman trouble-maker who trod the revolutionary path to become Foreign Minister in Rumania's Communist-dominated Government—she had reached the heights through the dark alleys of the underground plot and plan.

More Shoes From Britain

There will be more summer shoes available from Britain this year. This is the impression gained by me when I visited two Northampton and Towcester factories and saw hundreds of pairs stacked ready for export.

We watched a white suede "Easygoer" sandal being made from start to finish, in three fittings for each size. (A pair, believe it or not, consists of as many as 24 small pieces stitched and stuck together by deft-fingered girls.) We saw how they made this sandal in a special new way to give it a flexible sole for comfort and long wear, and admired the speed with which blonde Eileen Lamert punched those perforations.

The girl with the Perfect Foot demonstrated how we should try on shoes; make sure that they fit from heel to big toe ball. She is Mrs. Audrey Merrifield, who met her husband as a fellow worker in the shoe factory. All new sample pairs are tried out on her because the management found her foot has exactly correct measurements for a 5 1/2-B fitting. If the shoes fit her they are passed for production.

JOYA BEGG.

Like Anna Pauker, political upheaval is bringing her into the world's headlines. They are two of a kind, these women. Hertta's father, Otto Kuusinen, started out as a Social Democrat, jumped on the Communist bandwagon and ultimately became leader of the Finnish Reds. He went to Russia and became one of the secretaries of the notorious Comintern; he was rewarded with a post of greater importance. In 1939, when the Russians set up a puppet Government in Finland, Otto became the boss. Today he is the President of the Finno-Karelian Soviet Republic—a reward for good and faithful service.

When Papa Kuusinen went to Russia, Hertta, then only just out of school, went with him. But Russia was too tame for Hertta, and she returned secretly to her country at a time when Communists were not too popular, and became an underground agitator.

Anna Pauker travelled the same path. For ten years from 1924 she was also an under-

ground agitator for the outlawed Communist Party.

In 1935 Hertta was arrested and sent to prison for five years. Anna went to prison in 1936 for the same offence. She got ten years; served five.

When Hertta came out of jail—more determined in her beliefs than ever before—she taught languages in a Helsinki school. Even Communists have to eat. In between lectures she managed to distill some more propaganda, and in 1941 she went back to jail where she stayed until 1944. She married Yrjö Leino in 1945. It was the perfect marriage.

After the assault on Finland the Communists were able to come out into the open. Yrjö Leino became Minister of the Interior and started to organize the secret police—the first step taken by all good dictators.

Today the future of Hertta Kuusinen is in question—and so one is making any bets. Anna came back to Rumania with the Red Army and achieved Cabinet rank.

But Hertta may prefer to remain the strong woman behind the strong man.

...And The Ideal

What is your picture of the ideal woman? Hollywood thinks it knows her when it sees her, and has named Mrs. Spencer Tracy as one of the six "most wholesome" women in the world. She was extremely surprised, this lovely wife of film star Tracy, who admits that "Spencer is a very nice man."

She was surprised for the second time in a day when she was asked: "What are the requisites that make an ideal woman?"

"Oh, my goodness," she said. "Am I suddenly supposed to know things like this? Surely there is no ideal woman, is there? I have never known one."

But Mrs. Tracy admitted that she knew the qualities that make a woman an "almost-ideal" mother. "They are these," she said. "A great love for the child; determination and perseverance; a sense of humour, and a good old horse sense."

"Sometimes," she said, "women are born with these qualities, sometimes they grow up with them. But (and pretty Mrs. Tracy shook her head) they must come or there is not a perfect child-mother relationship."

"I've learned this," she said, "through my work with the John Tracy Clinic," which is, after all, the reason I was given this great honour I've just read about."

The clinic was named after Mr. and Mrs. Tracy's son John, now aged 23, who has been deaf since infancy. Mrs. Tracy founded it five years ago with the assistance of five other mothers of deaf children. She now acts as Director of the organization, believed to be the only clinic of its kind in the entire world. It gives free courses to children who are deaf, and to their parents. "So far we figure we have helped at least 2,000 families—that's quite a satisfaction," said Mrs. Tracy.

DESMOND TIGHE.



BEAUTY CONTESTANTS for the title "Miss Paris," round the world's heavyweight champion who dropped in during a preliminary meeting of the Beauty Ball in the Salon de Pantheon.

HAPPY FAMILIES

A happy child in a united family is truly a very lucky individual. He has every chance of growing up with the characteristics which most make for happiness and success in life: self-confidence, friendliness, courage and independence.

There are three separate sets of relationships in every family—between the two parents, between the parents and the children and between the children themselves. Relationships between the parents depend on several things, and the sort of partnership they have formed between them is one of the most important. Ideally, neither mother nor father should be the "head of the house." Each should have certain duties and responsibilities which are different from, but not inferior to, the duties of the other. There should be certain responsibilities which they share in common. One of these is the bringing up of the children. This job is so big and important that it needs everything both parents can give it.

By "sharing" I don't mean that they take turns mind—ing the children, and both have their own ideas which they carry out independently when in charge. Sharing means agreement. They should both have the same ideas on child care and believe in and practice the same methods. This is necessary, not only for peace

and happiness between the parents, but above all for the sake of the children.

Quarrelling among parents does more real psychological harm to the children than any other single factor, and quarrelling over the children is the worst of all. Therefore work out your ideas and methods between yourselves as early as possible. The right

time to talk about these things is really before marriage, or, at any rate before the children are born. Unfortunately very few couples do this. It is absolutely essential that some agreement is reached even if it means each side giving up some very cherished beliefs. Compromise is preferable to conflict.

Child-parent relationships are entirely different but just as important for the sake of harmony in the use of the attitudes between the parents themselves, both parents need to co-operate in order to reach understanding, but the relationships and attitudes that exist between the parents and the children are wholly the responsibility of the parents.

Child-parent relationships are entirely different but just as important for the sake of harmony in the use of the attitudes between the parents themselves, both parents need to co-operate in order to reach understanding, but the relationships and attitudes that exist between the parents and the children are wholly the responsibility of the parents.

attitudes and will treat other members of the family according to the way their parents treat them.

These, then, are the essential equipment by which a parent may attain happy relationships with and between his or her children:

Firstly: Love and affection. The mother who finds her children a burden, who openly declares she "would never have had children if she had known what she was in for" can never hope to establish the right relationship with them. At the same time, however, love does not mean possessing the child utterly, wrapping him round with what has been called "mother-love" or striving to keep him dependent for the mother's own satisfaction.

Secondly: Impartiality, tempered by understanding of each individual child's personality and needs, is also essential. Mothers never do and cannot treat each child alike, but they can be fair in their judgments, and allow no hint of favoritism to creep in under any guise whatever.

Thirdly: Consideration of the parents towards the children teaches the child the first step towards consideration for others. A family, each member of which is considerate of the feelings of others, is well on the way to real harmony. A sense of humor smooths over many rough places.

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Saturday, 1st May, 1948.

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through numbers (10 Races—\$20.) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurer, 1st floor, Exchange Building, also tickets for the Special Club Sweep on the "Laniao Handicap" to be run at the Whistman Meeting in May, 1948. The latter may also be purchased at the Club's Branch Office, No. 382 Nathan Road, Kowloon.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE. Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10 including tax are obtainable through the Secretary on the written or personal introduction of a Member, such Member to be responsible for all bills etc.

The Treasurer's Comptroller Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. Both Offices at 1st floor, Exchange Building. A limited number of tickets will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box (Tel. 27618).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE. The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tie Tac men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting. Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES. Servants' passes will be issued to Private Box holders ONLY who are requested to distribute them with discrimination and to endorse their names on the passes. Holders of such passes are not permitted in the Members' Enclosure except for passing through on their duties but must remain in their employers' stands.

BY ORDER,
S. A. Sloan,
Actg. Secretary.

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(Incorporated in Great Britain)

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BEN LINE STEAMERS LTD.

SHIP	FROM U.K.	DUE
S.S. "BENCURACHAN"	U.K.	22nd April
S.S. "BENARTY"	U.K.	Mid May
S.S. "BENMACDHUI"	U.K.	Mid May
S.S. "BENLOMOND"	U.K.	Early June
SAILINGS		
S.S. "BENCURACHAN"	London, Antwerp	25th April
S.S. "BENARTY"	Rotterdam, Hamburg	Mid May
S.S. "BENMACDHUI"	Rotterdam, Hamburg	Mid May
S.S. "BENLOMOND"	Rotterdam, Hamburg	Mid June

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For Further Particulars, Apply To:-

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.

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Telephone: 3416.

The SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., Ltd.**OUTWARDS**

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AND GOTHENBURG.

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ARRIVALS**FROM ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST**

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FROM PACIFIC COAST

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DE GAULLE AGAIN DEMANDS FRENCH GENERAL ELECTIONS

Claims Premier Without People's Support "Impending Storm" Over Europe

Marseilles, Apr. 18.

Heavily-guarded by 7,000 police and hundreds of detectives, General Charles de Gaulle, for the second time in less than 24 hours, today called for general elections to change the present French Government of M. Robert Schuman. He told 90,000 people at the old port of Marseilles that M. Schuman's middle-of-the-road Government had "lost the support of the people and control of the political and economic situation," and added: "We must go to the people as soon as possible to obtain the authority and credit necessary to lead them in times which are so difficult and might so easily become tragic."

The General spoke from a floating pontoon anchored 30 yards from the quay. Specially manned fishing smacks and a fire float flanked the pontoon. The meeting passed off without incident. Every house facing the port had been searched yesterday. No boats were allowed to move in the small harbour and the only vessels near the pontoon from which the General spoke were a police launch and two small boats carrying journalists.

A smart white yacht ferried General de Gaulle to his floating platform. A barrier, manned by hundreds of Gaullists, kept all but invited guests 100 yards from the quayside.

Attempt Fails

These precautions contrasted with the General's walk yesterday through cheering crowds in the centre of the town and his visit to the Church of Notre Dame de La Garde in the Communist quarter this morning, where he was surrounded by hundreds of people. Clashes between Gaullists and Communists kept many people at home this week-end.

After the General had left, an official of the Rally announced that there had been an attempt to cut off the electric current to prevent the speech being broadcast.

An emergency plant had been provided, he said, and the attempt failed.

"Franco's Duty"

The Communist counter-demonstration held at the same time in another part of the town attracted a crowd of 10,000.

In his speech, the General said: "Nearly everybody admits that we must organise the free peoples of Europe into an economic and strategic whole, and that this whole will one day include a Confederation of German states—but not a Fourth Reich—that it should be linked to the United States of America under a form of reciprocal guarantee and that the duty to lend this vast enterprise falls to France."

"Near everybody considers that our country must resolutely ensure, on the land, sea and air, the defence of its frontiers by all the means at its disposal," he said.

Recalling how the Western nations had vainly sought good relations with the Soviets, the

former Free French leader continued: "These hopes were delusions. There are many reasons for that, some of them undoubtedly beyond the control of us poor humans. But things are what they are. In actual fact, our separatists (General de Gaulle's name for the Communists) are more separatist than ever and Soviet Russia is

PERSIAN PRESS PROTEST

Tehran, Apr. 18.

Sixty-six Persian editors and 15 journalists—including Left wing party newspapermen—today signed a declaration protesting against the arrest of editors and the suppression of newspapers. The declaration, which also condemned the prohibition of public assemblies by the police and military authorities, said such acts were "against the constitution and the United Nations Charter."

It urged the Government to safeguard the rights of immunity.—Reuter.

playing one game and one game alone—world domination."

General de Gaulle said the French Communists had been seriously jolted by the failure of the nationwide strikes last November and December, and continued: "Let there be no mistake, however. They keep two great chances—one here at home, but at the time of complete economic and social imbalance, the Government is in disagreement with the nation. And the other, held in reserve abroad, when it appeared, would be called invasion."

The Danger

The RPF leader that Russia, despite her vast resources, would not dare pursue her expansionist drive if she were not confronted with a disorganized Europe.

"In such a situation, nothing that I say or those who would tell us to sleep can save us from the danger hovering over us. But we can meet it and I maintain we are able to do so."

Calling for a Western European Union including a future Federated Germany to meet the common danger, General de Gaulle declared: "Practically everyone believes our country must resolutely ensure its national defence on land and sea and air by all means at its disposal."—United Press.

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(States Marine Lines)

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For SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON

Loading

Sailing

24TH APRIL

25TH APRIL

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Tel. 3027 & 3030



November 15: 1943 The enemy Press again endeavours to claim that the German generals intend to make peace. In this connection the same names keep cropping up again and again. That looks a little suspicious.

Undoubtedly the men mentioned have said very indiscreet things on this or that occasion. November 16: It is very and that a number of German generals, especially aristocrats, have placed themselves at Stalin's disposal in the Free German Committee of Moscow. That does us a lot of harm. It proves again that our officers lack all political instinct.

November 17: There is constant talk among Soviet prisoners about a joint war with Germany and the Soviet Union on one side against England and the United States on the other.

Interestingly enough, English and American prisoners talk about a war in which Germany and the Anglo-Americans would beat the Soviet Union.

That means that although each warring side wants to destroy us, it would nevertheless like to use us as allies against the other side after such destruction.

November 19: There is some complaint about the attitude of certain classes of our population toward English prisoners of war. Their behaviour must be characterised as lacking in dignity.

I have given orders that people sufficiently unmindful of their honour as to behave thus are to be summoned into court and given heavy prison sentences.

Repeat Demand

November 21: The Soviets have repeated their demand that Germany furnish 10,000,000 workers for five years for reconstruction purposes on the conclusion of peace.

The idea that our soldiers might not return home at all, but might have to remain in the Soviet Union as forced labour is a terrible thought for every woman and every mother.

November 24: Trouble began quite early this morning. First, I was given a general picture of the situation in Berlin, which is a sad and indeed, I just can't understand how the English are able to do so much damage to the Reich's capital during one air raid.

The picture that greeted my eye in the Reichstag was one of utter desolation. Blazing fires everywhere.

Schaub (Hitler's A.D.C.) called on me and described the destruction in the Reich Chancellery.

Although he defended the private apartments of the Fuehrer with the fury of a bear, he could not prevent their suffering some damage. From the outside the Chancellery looks almost unscathed. It is owing mainly to the English's intervention that it is standing at all.

In our home in Hermann Goring-street things are pretty desperate. The top floor is burned out completely. The whole house is filled with water. It is practically impossible to live there; there is no heat, no water and all rooms are filled with pungent smoke.

Magda (Goebbels' wife) has come to Berlin to salvage what she can. The impressions she gained on her trip, especially driving through the Wedding district, were terrible.

The poor people, who are the victims of these low-down methods of English warfare, are really to be pitied.

Second Blow

I am able to sleep for half an hour. Then duty again calls me. Large English formations are once more on their way, headed straight for the capital. It means we must stand a second blow.

Meanwhile, I learn that my mother and my mother-in-law were bombed and completely in Molit. Their homes have simply vanished. But what is that at a time of universal misfortune which has now fallen upon this city of four and a half millions!

The attack began shortly after the alert sounded. This time more explosives than incendiary bombs were used.

They destroyed everything around the Potsdamer Platz. [Berlin's busiest square.] The pressure was so strong that even our bunker, though constructed deep underground, began to shake.

Unfortunately the fighter planes arrived 20 minutes late. This gave the English a big lead. During those 20 minutes the anti-aircraft guns were forbidden to shoot because it was believed that our fighters had already arrived.

Hell itself seems to have broken loose over us. Mines and explosive bombs keep hurtling down upon the Government quarter. One after another of the most important buildings begins to burn.

The work that has to be done is maddening. My head aches from pain and fatigue, but that can't be helped.

This is one of the worst nights of my entire life. I read the speech delivered over the Moscow radio by General von Seydlitz. This high-born aristocrat is the greatest swine in the German officer corps. I'd like nothing better than to spit contemptuously in his face.

The hatred of the English among the population of the Reich capital knows no bounds.

(To be Continued)

Peninsular Oriental**STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.**

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"TREVELYAN"	U.K. and Continent via Straits	28th Apr.
"CANTON"	U.K. & Straits	16th May
"TREVAN"	U.K. and Continent via Straits	15th May
"ORBITA"	U.K. & Straits	23rd May
"TREVELYAN"	U.K. & Straits	27th May
"TREVISE"	U.K. and Continent via Straits	13th June

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	SAILING
"LANCASHIRE"	Kuto	10 a.m. 20th Apr.
"TREVELYAN"	Shanghai & Japan	2nd May
"CANTON"	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London (Tilbury)	noon 15th May
"TREVAN"	U.K. and Continent via Straits	17th May
"TREVELYAN"	Singapore, Penang, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam (Amsterdam)	25th May
"TREVISE"	Shanghai & Japan	29th May 17th June

British



India

STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**ARRIVALS**

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"TURNER"	Karachi & Bombay	6th May
SHIP	TO	SAILING
"TURNER"	Shanghai	9th May

APCAR LINE**ARRIVALS**

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"SANGOLA"	Calcutta & Rangoon via Straits	30th April 1st May
"SIRDHANA"	Japan & Amoy	
SHIP	TO	SAILING
"SANGOLA"	Amoy, Shanghai & Japan	2nd May
"SIRDHANA"	Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta	3rd May

Eastern



Australian

STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED**ARRIVALS**

SHIPS	from	Due
"NANKIN"	Australia	6th May
"NANKIN"	Japan	17th May
SHIP	TO	SAILING
"NANKIN"	Shanghai & Japan	9th May
"NANKIN"	Manila, Sandakan, Rabaul, Brisbane & Sydney	20th May

For full particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE**S.S. "ALPHACCA"**

LOADING 28th APRIL

FOR

SINGAPORE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG AND OSLO.

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due from Karachi April 21st

Consignment of cargo are requested to produce their Bills of Lading for signature.

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3rd Floor, Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Telephone 28021

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Agents.

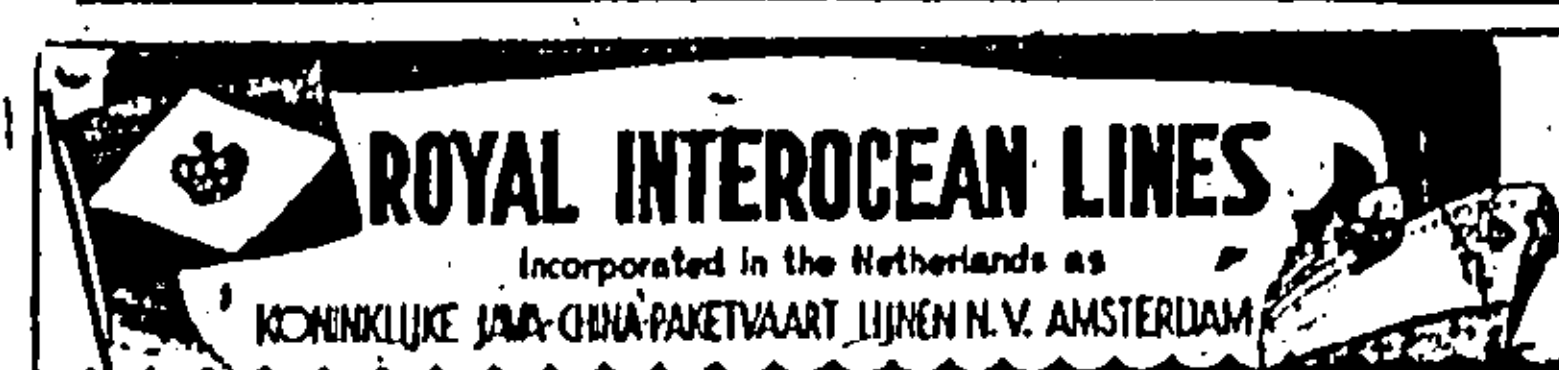
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Chinese, French, Agents.

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Tel. 2800, 2801 & 2802.



JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN SERVICE

Arrivals	IN PORT	Sailings
"TJISADANE"	from Macassar, 25th April	to Javaports & Manassar 28th April
"TJIBADAK"	from Macassar, 25th April	to Javaports & Manassar, 12th May
"STRAAT SOENDA"	from Japan, 30th April	to Menado, Macassar & Java Ports, 2nd May

ASIA-AFRICA-SOUTH AMERICA SERVICE

Arrivals	IN PORT	Sailings
"BOISSEVAIN"	from South America, 25th April	to Shanghai & Japan, 21st April
	from South Africa, 25th April	to South Africa, 25th April
	from Straits & Malaya, 20th April	to South America, via Manila & Straits 6th May

"STRAAT MALAKKA" from South America, 30th April; to South Africa, 2nd May

Transshipment cargo on through B/L to Dar-Es-Salaam, Mombasa, Zanzibar accepted on all sailings.

SUMATRA-MALAYA-CHINA SERVICE

Arrivals	IN PORT	Sailings
"HEINRICH JESSEN"	from Sumatra, 25th April	to Straits & Belawan, 20th April

Arrivals	IN PORT	Sailings
"VAN HEUTSZ"	from Belawan, 23rd April	to Swatow & Amoy, 25th April
	from Amoy & Swatow, 1st May	to Straits & Belawan, 2nd May

Agents: HOLLAND-EAST ASIA LINE

Arrivals	IN PORT	Sailings
"ALPHACCA"	from Japan, 28th April	to Europe via Straits, 28th April

Arrivals	IN PORT	Sailings
"RIDERKERK"	from Europe, 3rd May	to Europe via Straits, 2nd June

Arrivals	IN PORT	Sailings
"MARIEKERK"	from Europe, Early June	to Europe via Straits, Early July

Transshipment cargo on through B/L accepted to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

Agents: SILVER LINE LTD.

Arrivals	IN PORT	Sailings
"SILVEROAK"	from U.S. Atlantic Ports, Early May	to U.S. Atlantic Ports, Middle May

Office Address: King's Building, Phones: 28016 & 28017

DE LA RAMA LINES

EXPRESS CARGO LINER SERVICES TO AND FROM PACIFIC & ATLANTIC COASTS LOADING DATES IN U.S.A.

Loads	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	Mid. May	m.v. "DONA NATI"
Los Angeles	Mid. June	m.v. "DONA ANICETA"

From	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	20th May	m.v. "BALI"
Los Angeles	Mid. June	s.s. "DONA AURORA"

For	Date	Vessel
Atlantic Coast	24th April	m.v. "TAMARA"
Los Angeles	Mid. June	s.s. "DONA AURORA"

For	Date	Vessel
San Francisco & Los Angeles	Mid. June	m.v. "HALLAND"

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MOW SANG SHIPPING COMPANY.

3, Connaught Road, W., 1st Floor. Tel. No. 31503 HONGKONG & MACAO LINE

S.S. "KWONG SAI" HONG KONG DEPARTURE: 5.00 P.M. DAILY MACAO DEPARTURE: 10.00 A.M. DAILY

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CHINA MERCHANTS S.N. CO.

15 Connaught Road West. Telephone 31631

SAILINGS

S.S. HAI HSIA Singapore April 27

Cargo for Telang-Tan, Hankow & Tientsin acceptable on through bill of lading.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO THE ABOVE

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

LOSSES IN COAL STRIKE

Railroads And Steel Hardest Hit

Weekly Review Of U.S. Business

New York, Apr. 19.

Industry struggled this week to make up the production losses caused by the coal strike.

Coal mining operations still were far below normal. But the railroad and steel industries, hardest hit of all by the fuel shortage and still a bit jittery over a sure fire coal supply, jacked up operations and planned to resume full scale activity as soon as possible.

Normal coal mining was blocked on two fronts: 1—Roughly one-third of the country's 450,000 soft coal miners stayed away from work, apparently to await a decision on John L. Lewis' contempt of court trial.

2—Floods in many coal mining areas prevented mining. The automobile business managed to maintain production during the week but it appeared likely that fewer cars would roll off assembly lines in late April and May. Steel makers kept up shipments of finished products such as plate during the coal shutdown, but only at the expense of inventories. General Motors illustrated the plight of the industry with the announcement that it was running out of pig iron and steel and that reduced operations, affecting about 200,000 people, would be necessary.

Observers' Worry Elsewhere business and industry functioned at close to top speed. Astute observers, though, were worried. At no other time in years, perhaps, have the gauges of business shown such contradictory readings.

If you expected inflation, there were scores of figures to back you up. If you anticipated recession, you had another set of statistics just as impressive. Labour was high on the list of problems which confronted policy-making executives.

Retail sales figures distort the picture. While dollar sales show continued increases, unit volume has declined in many cases. European recovery, rearmament and larger incomes via the lower tax method might be the shot in the arm needed to spur the flow of goods. Businessmen would like to know.

Loans Drop Loans to commerce, industry and agriculture dropped for the fourth week running, the 11th decline of the first 15 weeks of the year. The total outstanding was the lowest since the first week in December.

That is good or bad, depending on your viewpoint.

Did it mean that high level policy aimed at restricting bank credit because of its large inflationary potential was having an effect? Did it mean that banks were carefully cutting down the flow of credit in order to avoid any dangerous over-extension? Or did it mean business was slackening, that less money was being borrowed for productive purposes, that there was less call for capital for expansion and venture enterprises? Was it an early sign of approaching economic stagnation? Businessmen would like to know.—Associated Press.

Notice To Consignees. Having arrived Hongkong consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods have been landed and placed at their risk and expense into the godowns of the Hongkong and Godown Co., Ltd. where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown where they will be examined in the presence of Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 22nd April, 1948, at 10 a.m.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when examining damaged dutiable goods. All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Undersigned within fourteen days of the ship's arrival, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

WALLEM & CO., Agents, Telephone 34177-9.

P. O. B. I. & E. & A. BILLS OF LADING

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas will attend at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays within the free storage period to survey damaged cargo, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present. Unless consignees' representatives are present at the Survey no claims can thereafter be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. Agents: P. O. S. N. Co., B. I. S. N. Co., Ltd., E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd.

Notice To Consignees. Consignees per American Pioneer Line vessel "Pioneer Wave" which arrived on April 15, 1948, are hereby notified that their cargo has been discharged into the Hong Kong & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Ex ship's tackle survey was held at time of discharge of this vessel but detailed examination could not be held. It is therefore arranged that detailed survey will be held in the presence of consignees by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe, at 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, April 21, 1948, in the premises of the Hong Kong & Godown Co., Ltd.

No claim will be admitted for damaged cargo if damage is not surveyed at the above appointed time by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe and consignees are hereby cautioned accordingly.

UNITED STATES LINES, H. A. AYRES, Acting General Agent. Hong Kong, April 20, 1948.

Notice To Consignees. S.S. "GLENOGLE" Damaged cargo ex the above vessel will be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between the hours of 10 a.m. to 12 noon on 22nd and 23rd April, 1948, and consignees' representatives are requested to be present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hong Kong, 20th April, 1948.

Notice To Consignees. S.S. "ISLANDSIDE" are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on 22nd April.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd April 1948 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th May 1948 or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 18th April 1948.

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REPARATIONS FROM JAPAN

Tokyo, Apr. 19.

Reparations shipments from Japan under the 30 per cent advance transfer programme reached approximately 6,000 machines, totalling more than 16,000 tons, by the middle of April, it has been officially announced by the SCAP's Reparations Section.

China has taken the largest amount so far, with shipments of 3,080 pieces of machinery totalling 9,120 tons. This represents 42 per cent of the 7,311 machines which China has designated as acceptable.—Reuter.

Money Market

Gold opened quiet yesterday morning but the tone improved towards the close.

Opening rate was \$337.00 a ton, and closed at \$333.25 and \$338.25 in the course of the day. Closing rate was \$338.25.

Plasters opened at \$11.30 and closed at \$11.10 a 100.

Chinese National Currency opened at 7.8 cents for futures and 8 cents for spot (for CN\$10-000) and closed at 7.925 cents and 8.35 cents respectively.

Ticals were down to \$25.50 a 100 in the morning but improved to \$25.70 in the afternoon.

NEI Guilders rose from \$45.30 to \$49.00 a 100.

U.S. dollars were quiet with buyers for notes at \$5.87 and TT at \$5.77 1/2.

Sterling improved to \$12.10, and Australian pounds to \$12.53.

Notice To Consignees

Consignees per American Pioneer Line vessel "Pioneer Wave" which arrived on April 15, 1948, are hereby notified that their cargo has been discharged into the Hong Kong & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Ex ship's tackle survey was held at time of discharge of this vessel but detailed examination could not be held. It is therefore arranged that detailed survey will be held in the presence of consignees by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Anderson & Ashe, at 10.00 a.m. on Wednesday, April 21, 1948, in the premises of the Hong Kong & Godown Co., Ltd.

No claim will be admitted for damaged cargo if damage is not surveyed at the above appointed time by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe and consignees are hereby cautioned accordingly.

UNITED STATES LINES, H. A. AYRES, Acting General Agent. Hong Kong, April 20, 1948.

Notice To Consignees. S.S. "ISLANDSIDE" are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Godown Co.'s godown where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns for examination by Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on 22nd April.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd April 1948 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 4th May 1948 or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 18th April 1948.

REFRIGERATION • DRY CARGO • CARGO OIL TANKS For full particulars apply General Agents, UNITED STATES LINES CO., 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

PRESIDENT LINER Sailing

REFRIGERATION—SPECIAL CARGO OIL TANKS—CARGOCAIRE—SPECIE

TO SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "General Gordon" (via Shanghai) April 24
S.S. "President Taft" (via Shanghai) May 1
S.S. "General Meigs" (via Manila & Honolulu) May 15
S.S. "President Wilson" (via Shanghai) May 20

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES (VIA KOBE & YOKOHAMA)

S.S. "President Grant" (via Shanghai) April 20
S.S. "President Taft" (via Shanghai) Apr. 30
S.S. "President Pierce" (direct) May 4
S.S. "President McKinley" May 18

TO NEW YORK BOSTON AND HAVANA VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, COCHIN, BOMBAY, SUEZ AND MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

S.S. "President Monroe" Apr. 28
S.S. "Scott E. Land" May 3
S.S. "Marine Snapper" May 7
S.S. "President Polk" May 17

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Chief Cashier Admits Faking Robbery

The faked robbery at the Farmers' Bank on Dec. 30, 1947, was recalled at the Criminal Sessions yesterday when Tsang Kam-shing, 42, former Chief Cashier of the Bank, was sentenced to four years and three months' hard labour by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Chief Justice), on his pleading guilty to charges of larceny by servant, conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice and conspiracy to effect a public mischief.

Tsang Kai, 23, shop feld and a cousin of Tsang Kam-shing, was sentenced to one year's hard labour when he pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice and conspiracy to effect a public mischief.

Mr. D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr. M. A. da Silva, appeared for Tsang Kam-shing, while Tsang Kai was not legally represented.

Outlining the facts of the case, Mr. Justice Williams said that on Dec. 30, a bank watchman noticed a door of a side lane open. The door was used exclusively for conveying consignments of banknotes into the bank. The keys were held by Tsang Kam-shing. The attention of another official of the bank was drawn to the door and he went down to the basement, where he saw the vault door also open. The keys to the vault were also in the possession of Tsang Kam-shing.

The second accused was seen hiding inside the vault, while Tsang Kam-shing was lying on the floor tied up. Both men were taken to the Police Station, where Tsang Kam-shing made a complaint of robbery.

Seemed Spurious

The Police later went to the scene of the alleged crime and from certain things observed, the story of Tsang Kam-shing and second accused seemed rather spurious. The Police questioned and cross-questioned both accused until they finally admitted their guilt.

Mr. Justice Williams said that Tsang Kam-shing told the Police that during the course of the year, he had taken sums of money amounting to \$500,000 from the bank at intervals and that he had used them for speculation and for advances to businesses. He also admitted stinging the robbery and that he had stolen another \$30,000 on the day of the faked robbery.

The books of the bank were so arranged that it was not possible to find the money in the various deficiencies occurred, but the \$30,000 had some connection with a deposit made in another bank. A total of \$40,000 was deposited and on the day of Tsang's arrest, the money was withdrawn by another person. Out of \$30,000 taken from the bank, the sum of \$10,500 had been received.

In a plea for mitigation on behalf of Tsang Kam-shing, Mr. Wright said that his client was born in Saigon and had to support a wife, two children, a mother of 70, a step-mother, the second wife of his father, and a younger brother aged 14 years. First accused joined the bank five years ago and came to the Hong Kong branch in 1945.

Regarding the \$300,000 stolen from the Bank on the day of the robbery, Mr. Wright said that in 1947 first accused lost \$40,000 speculating in gold and as a result, owed \$20,000 to each of two native banks. In order to pay off the banks, he borrowed \$20,000 from two friends. In consequence of these friends pressing for repayment, first accused took \$30,000 from the bank on Dec. 30 and, together with another \$10,000 which he obtained himself, paid his friends off.

Desperation

At this stage, he found himself in insupportable financial difficulties because he realised that in a day or two, when the accounts were made up, the deficiencies would be found out. In desperation, he planned the ill-advised and bogus robbery which deceived nobody and in the course of which he was detected.

With regard to repayment to the Bank, Mr. Wright said that first accused's wife had collected and paid back to the bank \$10,500. In addition, first accused's property in Chu Ling, Canton, had been taken over by the Canton branch of the bank, as well as his title deeds to house property in Swatow and his shares in two businesses in Cholon. His guarantor in China had also been sued by the Bank. First accused's salary was \$350 a month and with his family commitments, he found it extremely difficult to make ends meet. As a result, he fell easy prey to the lure of speculation, so prevalent in the Colony.

Mr. Wright said that first accused had been under arrest for three and a half months and had never been in trouble before. While not attempting to minimise the gravity of the offences, to which first accused had pleaded guilty, Mr. Wright asked the Court to give consideration to the facts mentioned and to give first accused as light a sentence as possible, so that his prospects of making a fresh start would not be hopeless.

Mr. Wright said that he had also been asked by first accused to say a few words on behalf of Tsang Kai. When first accused went to Tsang Kai for help, the latter realised the hopeless position of his cousin, first accused, and blood being thicker than water, found it difficult to resist. First accused took the entire responsibility for luring his younger cousin into trouble. Mr. Wright asked the Court to take into account the fact that Tsang Kai had not derived one cent from any of the transactions.

In The Dock

In a statement from the dock, Tsang Kai said that his cousin, first accused, came to him in a very depressed mood and threatened to commit suicide. He did not wish to see a classmate commit suicide, so merely helped first accused for the sake of their relationship. Tsang Kai said that he could "swear to heaven" on this point and that he never received a single cash out of the transactions. He begged the Court to take into consideration the fact that he merely helped his cousin out of sheer kindness.

Mr. Justice Williams pointed out to Tsang Kai that honesty was allowed to commit a crime out of sheer kindness.

At this stage, Mr. Justice Williams said that it was a result of Tsang Kai being unable to get away that Tsang Kam-shing made the confession.

Passing sentence, Mr. Justice Williams told Tsang Kam-shing that the offence was a serious one and that it was his first accused's duty to look after the interests of the bank, instead of using the money for speculation.

The Futility Of Journalism

The futility of journalism was touched on by Mr. Harry Ching, editor-in-chief of the "South China Morning Post", yesterday in a brief farewell address to Mr. Benjamin Wylie, who, accompanied by Mrs. Wylie, will be leaving for South Africa shortly on retirement.

At the farewell gathering Mr. and Mrs. Wylie's apartments in the Gloucester Hotel were representatives of the "Hong Kong Telegraph", the "China Mail", and the "Post", editorial, business and printing departments.

After referring to Mr. Wylie's long and valued services, not only to the newspaper but also to the Colony, Mr. Ching said that when at the end of a long career, a journalist looks back on the events he had written up and the people he had met, he realised the futility of it all.

Mr. Wylie, he added, had the right to feel indignation at the non-recognition by Government or anyone of the services he had rendered to the Colony.

Mr. Ching's speech followed Mr. F. P. Franklin, now managing director of the "Post", who on behalf of his colleagues presented Mr. Wylie with a clock and a leather attache case.

Mrs. Wylie was presented with a basket of flowers. Mr. Wylie expressed his gratitude for the presents and kind thoughts of his former colleagues.

Tried To Shoot A Detective

Twelve years' hard labour and 24 strokes of the cane was the sentence passed yesterday by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Chief Justice), on Au Wei, who pleaded guilty to charges of armed robbery and possession of arms.

Au Wei was also charged with attempted murder and attempting to discharge a loaded firearm with intent to resist arrest. On his pleading "not guilty" to these charges, Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, would not proceed with these charges.

Mr. Lonsdale, who was assisted by Det. Insp. D. G. MacPherson, said that accused, together with others not in custody, took part in a number of armed robberies in the Wanchoi district. He was identified and pointed out by an inmate of one of the houses robbed. When approached by Chinese detectives, he dropped to a kneeling position and drew a revolver from his girth. He took aim at one of the detectives but the revolver misfired. Accused was shot in the leg and arrested.

Alleged Forgery Of Railway Tickets

Two alleged forgers of third-class Kowloon-Canton Railway tickets appeared before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr yesterday afternoon and, on the application of Inspector J. Orem, were remanded for three days in custody.

Cheung Shui-san, 27, described as an unemployed electrician, temporarily residing in Room 312, Kowloon Hotel, was charged, together with Sit Tak (28), unemployed,

of the same address, with forging 38 tickets on April 17 and 82 tickets on the day following.

First defendant was additionally charged with possession of 38 forged tickets on April 17 and 82 tickets on the same day.

Sit Tak was arrested at the K.C.R. Station by PC 1184 when he offered some forged tickets to Sub-Inspector H. C. Hung who, on instructions from his superior officers, proceeded to the Station with his family at 7 a.m. on Sunday. Information supplied by the suspect led to the arrest, at the Kowloon Hotel (Room 312) of Cheng.

"The new technique" adopted by railway ticket scalpers was revealed by Inspector J. Orem when he prosecuted four Chinese males before Mr. W. H. Latimer for offering K.C.R. tickets for sale.

Instead of having the tickets with them the blackmarketers would first find the buyers. They would then go to the centre and obtain the requisite number of tickets.

They were not runners, said Inspector Orem when the Magistrate said that the men might be employed by some persons, but were themselves principals having equal shares in the "profits."

Fined \$75

Defendants Cheng Hung-ching (18), Lam Chong (28), Pang Kam-chuen (32), and Li Kwang-shing (28), were fined \$75 each, for offering two third-class K.C.R. tickets at \$10 each, at 7.40 a.m. on April 18, Wong Sik-chun (32), widow, of 39 Halphong Road, was fined \$75 by Mr. Latimer.

Chiu Yuen (34), employer of Tse Pui, appeared on remand before Mr. W. A. Blair-Kerr yesterday, the Magistrate ordered a further remand of one week.

The three defendants, who were granted bail of \$1,000 on Saturday, were convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour on the charge of receiving motor-car headlamps.

After sentence was passed on April 17, Det. Sub-Inspector Chak Ho-ka (prosecuting) asked the Magistrate to consider giving accused the option of a fine as they had been of considerable help to the Police in recovering the stolen property.

Mr. Blair-Kerr advised the prosecuting officer to make a formal application for a review of the sentence if he could "strongly recommend giving defendants the option of a fine" and remanded the case to yesterday.

The actual thief, Sin Bing (23), was sentenced to a total of three years' hard labour and recommended for banishment on five charges of larceny of headlamps.

Chan Hung (28), who sold the lamps for Sin, was sentenced to 18 months' hard labour and recommended to be banished.

Warsaw, Apr. 18. Poland defeated Czechoslovakia by three goals to one in an international soccer match here today. Poland's surprise win, their first against the Czechs, was gained by vigorous shock tactics against a more scientific, but less lucky, team.—Reuter.

Six Years' Caning For Robber

Sentence of six years' imprisonment, with 15 strokes of the cane, was passed yesterday by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Chief Justice), on Wong Kai, who pleaded guilty to charges of armed robbery and possession of arms.

Mr. A. Lonsdale, who prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, said that the complainant, Chan Yuk-lun, was walking along a path-way leading to Tai Po Road at about 10.40 a.m. on Mar. 8. He was accosted by two persons, one of whom was accused. Accused produced a clasp knife and told complainant not to move as he, accused, wanted to search him. Accused took a wrist watch and gold finger ring from complainant. Both the robbers then ran away.

Complainant raised a hue and cry, with the result that nearby villagers came out and chased the two fugitives. Accused was caught and severely manhandled by the villagers, who handed him over to the Police.

In consequence of the injuries which he had received, accused was sent to Hospital. The knife was found in his possession, but none of the stolen property was recovered.

14 Years Hard, 24 Strokes Of "Cat"

Pleading guilty to charges of armed robbery, attempting to shoot a police constable, possession of arms and ammunition and breach of a deportation order, Li Chung-wood alias Lau Sze-sang alias Lau Chuen-heung, 24, ratten worker, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Justice E. H. Williams (Chief Justice), to 14 years' hard labour.

An order was also made by Mr. Justice Williams that Li receive 24 strokes of the "cat". On referring to Li's record, Mr. Justice Williams remarked that in his career of crime, Li had also been sentenced to seven years' hard labour for attempted murder in Brunel, but had not served very much of this sentence.

Mr. Lonsdale said that it was possibly due to overcrowding of the Prison at that place that Li was released before expiry of his sentence.

Wong Yiu-wing, 28, who was charged together with Li on the robbery charge and who pleaded guilty, was sentenced by Mr. Justice Williams to seven years' hard labour and 12 strokes of the cane.

Mr. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, said that on Feb. 28, at about 11.45 a.m. PC Yui Wai-jung was on patrol in a scavenging lane behind Cumberland Road, Kowloon Tong, when he saw Li carrying something wrapped up in a newspaper. The constable stopped Li and was about to search him when he unwrapped the parcel and produced an automatic pistol, which was pointed at the constable.

Fierce Struggle
The latter made a grab for the pistol and a fierce struggle took place. The constable managed to free himself and to draw his own revolver.

When challenged, Li opened fire and wounded Li in the stomach. Li was searched and in his pockets, five rounds of ammunition were found. He was later taken to Hospital. Enquiries by the Police led to the arrest of Wong Yiu-wing, second accused, at a house in the Chai street.

Kukong A Training Base

Canton, Apr. 19. Three high ranking United States Army officers are due to arrive in Canton shortly on route to Kungong in northern Kwangtung, to assist in the training of Chinese troops, according to a reliable source here.

This is the first indication that Kukong, which was the provincial capital following the fall of Canton in 1939, has become of the China's training base.—Reuter.

Exhibition Tennis

The Java Chinese Tennis team which arrives here this morning en route for Shanghai and the National Games will be playing a number of exhibition tennis games this afternoon on the Stand Court of the Hong Kong Cricket Club.

At 4 p.m. Miss Kent, Hong Kong Ladies singles champion, will meet the best of the lady visitors. This match will be followed by a singles game between K. H. Ip, the Colony champion, and the best of the Java team.

The last game, a doubles, will be played between the Tsui brothers and a pair from the visitors.

Prices of admission are \$3 and \$2, and the proceeds will go to the Chinese Athletic Federation.

Yesterday's Games
The stand court game between the Rumbah Cousins and Lee and Lam the latter won 1-6, 7-5 and 6-3. The Portuguese pair started off well and won the first set 6-1. In the second set they led 3-1 but allowed their opponents to creep up and lead 5-3. The Rumbah pair levelled at 5 all only to lose the set at 6-7. The final set was keenly contested. The pairs were on level terms at 3 all but after that the Portuguese pair fell off and lost by 6-3.

Vienna, Apr. 18. Austria beat Switzerland by three goals to one in an international soccer match here today after leading by 2-0 at half time.—Reuter.

Longest blow of the day went to Jean Lee who slapped out a four-master in addition to a single in four trips to the plate, while Britain's keystoneer Gilly Winglee was good for three singles in four trips.

The Senior loop Rovers lost an opportunity of chalking up their first win of the season when they forfeited a game to the Baseballers. The scene and a scratch game was played against the Baseballers, the latter augmented by several players from the Philippines. The reinforced Baseballers collected a total of 11 blows to blank the Copper 8-0. Billy Wilkinson, hurling for the Moltenmen, pitched a two-hitter, a double by Dark who was left stranded, and a single by Abbas who almost turned his safety into a score, but was nailed at the plate on a neat throw-in from the windy alley.

The hard working Dance Committee held a meeting recently at which the following were present: Mrs. Thelma Watson, Misses Margie Xavier, Teresa Baptista, Ella Chinn, Mrs. Gilly Winglee and Mr. C. B. Wong. A delightful programme of floor shows is being planned.

Two of the keepers, The Shing, 22, and Tso Chui-yam, 18, were each fined \$800 or four months' hard labour, while the men, Chan Ping, 35, who had two previous convictions for loitering and keeping an opium den, was sentenced to eight months' hard labour and recommended for banishment, when they appeared before Mr. d'Almeida at Central Magistracy yesterday.

Twenty smokers who appeared in Court were fined \$25 or 10 days each, and four who were absent each forfeited bail of \$40. Mr. d'Almeida made an order for the demolition of all the huts and for the confiscation of all equipment seized.

Inspector Moran prosecuted.

SHUKRI BEY RE-ELECTED
Damascus, Apr. 18. Shukri Bey El Kuwayti, President of the Republic of Syria, was today re-elected at a special meeting of the Syrian Parliament, 133 deputies voting in his favour and two abstaining.

President Kuwayti was elected for five years in 1943 and will now serve for a further five years.—Reuter.

BRUGNON ELIMINATED
Paris, Apr. 18. In the Paris international tennis championships which opened today at the Roland Garros Stadium, the French player, Brugnon, was eliminated by the French veteran, Jacques Brugnon, 47, 6-2, in the second round of the men's singles.

Christian Carraulle, of France, easily beat J. Becker, of Romania, 6-1, 6-2.—Associated Press.

Chinese Nose Great Britain Out

(By "GRANDSTAND")
A Chinese outfit, mostly composed of players from the Canuckettes, nosed out the Great Britain contingent in the revived Ladies International Tournament Semi-Finals.

The Chinese were helped to their victory mainly through the stellar mound performance of Alice Mar, who fanned no less than 10 British batters, while Lefty Dolly Brown, tooting the rubber for the losers, whiffed four, but yielded eight hits to Alice's seven. The Chinese belles were the more experienced as a whole whereas the British squad was made up of a sprinkling of players from the league teams with a gardening trio from the newly formed Pirates—the latter, although they had very little to do in the pastures, were a bit nervous at the plate and found Alice's offerings too foggy for them.

Joan Eager, holding the centre field position, eventually caught on to her Chinese subterfuge and nicked her for a deep fly which the Chinese centre fielder muffed, but Joan Eager was left stranded as the side went out.

First Blood
The Chinese drew first blood when Jean Lee singled, pilfered second and romped over the pay-off station on a "passed ball", but the British girls equalised in their half by sewing together a hit and a bobble to notch up one run. China drew ahead in the second frame with a long rally, but in the third frame, Jean Lee, current "Queen of Swat", started off a dynamic three-run inning with a rousing four-bagger with none aboard. The Red, White and Blues fought back gamely and evened the count by the end of the fifth, with three successive safeties, but cracked open under pressure in the sixth when the booming guns of China blasted in three runs.

All was not yet lost for the British team came in to bat for the last time in the seventh. Margie Xavier singled and scored to slim the lead, but Dolly Brown grounded out while Peggy Barros struck-out. Gilly Winglee slashed out but her teammates of the day and scored, standing up as Helen A. Bayot & F.M. Ribeiro. 8.30 p.m. (Mixed Doubles) R. Tay & Miss W. Cheung v. W. C. Chung & Mrs. Chung.

9.00 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles) W. Lawrence & C. Quinn v. H. A. Barros & P.A. Yvanovich or S. Saul & W. Gilles. 9.30 p.m. (Mixed Doubles) R. Young & Miss U. Khoo v. W.F. Foo & Mrs. T.W. Tso.

Thursday, April 22 at Victoria Recreation Club: 7.30 p.m. (Junior Men's Singles) A. Bayot v. S. Saul. 8.00 p.m. (Mixed Doubles) W. Gilles & Mrs. Anderson v. P. H. Wong & Miss M. Ribeiro. 8.30 p.m. (Senior Men's Doubles) W.F. Foo v. R. Tay. 9.00 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles) F.H. Kwok & D. Kwok or J. Kempton & M. Kempton v. K. S. Thong & T.H. Choo or C.Y. Yung & W.K. Yung. 9.30 p.m. (Junior Men's Singles) A.L. Fisher v. C.H. Ngan. 10.00 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles) D.C. Lau & K.Y. Tam v. W. Lawrence & C. Quinn. Yvanovich or S. Saul & W. Gilles.

TO-DAY'S BADMINTON
The following are today's Badminton fixtures at Club de Recreation: 7.30 p.m. (Senior Men's Singles) S. Amplan v. D. K. K. 8.00 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles) W. K. Yung & S. C. Liang v. J. L. Anderson & A. L. Fisher. 8.30 p.m. (Senior Men's Singles) C. Au, P. H. Wong. 9.00 p.m. (Junior Men's Doubles) H. A. Barros & P. A. Yvanovich v. S. Saul & W. Gilles.

COTTON WINS US\$7,500
White Sulphur Springs, Apr. 18. Henry Cotton, veteran British pro, is supposed to be nearing the end of his golfing days. He came up with his first tournament victory in the United States today when he shot par 70 to win the US\$7,500 Greenbrier Amateur and Professional with 138 for two rounds.

Cotton beat 12 United States professional stars for first place in professional ranks and tied for top position in the amateur-professional competition. United Press.

PLAGUE IN FORT BAYARD
Canton, Apr. 18. Bubonic plague has broken out in the French colony of Fort Bayard, in the Indochina peninsula. The Provincial Health Department yesterday confirmed earlier press reports to the effect that the disease had been detected. Reuter.

DOGWHIPPER FOR CHURCH
London, Apr. 18. The Rev. R. D. Meredith, Vicar of Christ Church, Kent, disclosed today that he had appointed a "dogwhipper" at a salary of 10 shillings a year.

Reverting to a custom of the 17th Century, Mr. Meredith hired Bill Jell, church stoker. "Like his predecessors in the day of Charles II, Jell will wear a 'coat' and 'topper' and carry a long whip to chase out dogs who stray into church during services.—United Press.

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